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CARTER'S SPEECH STRESSES MILITARY ESCALATION

AU261542 Sofia BTA in English 0834 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

["Dangerous Escalation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 26 (BTA)--Commenting on President Carter's State of the Union message, today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA stress that Washington has evidently failed to draw the necessary inferences from the events in southern Asia--just the contrary, it is most hazardously trying to heighten the military escalation.

Commentators regard that the entire foreign political activity of the United States, confirmed by the State of the Union message, leaves no room for doubts that Washington is now laying the main foreign political stress on military force. Through it the President is seeking to gain foothold of positions from which he will be able to steer the course of international affairs and to erase everything so far achieved in the spheres of both political and military detente with the sole purpose of pleasing the military-industrial complex men.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes also that the spacious room lent in the message to the noisy foreign political actions and threats comes only to reaffirm the lack of any serious and profound treatment of the grave foreign political problems the United States is currently facing.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME CRITICIZES UK FOR MEASURES AGAINST USSR

AU261613 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 26 (BTA)--The British Conservative Government's foreign policy imitating that of Washington and conducted with "enviable consistency" has undoubtedly reached its culmination point, reads a ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME commentary on the programme for restrictions on trade, economic and other relations between Britain and the Soviet Union, which is submitted to discussions in the London Parliament.

Stressing the strict consistency with which the British Conservative Government is imitating the policy of the White House, it is revealed in the commentary that the Torries' willingly joining the "punitive measures" of the United States against the Soviet Union has surprised nobody, because they have been following such a policy since their coming to power in May of 1979. "Those events and phenomena which follow a direction reverse to the objective demands of the time, reverse to the dominating trend of detente, seem to be most to their liking" the commentary reads on.

It is said in conclusion that the discrimination measures and the freezing of contacts between the two states are by no means the contribution which they have to make to the efforts at translating the Helsinki Final Act into reality, the Helsinki Act a signatory-state of which is Great Britain among others.

BOZHINOV LEAVES TO ATTEND MOSCOW NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT SESSION

AU281140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Moscow, where he will attend the second session of the inter-governmental committee on nuclear equipment.

At Sofia airport Todor Bozhinov was seen off by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Valentin Pavlov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

BELORUSSIAN TRADE MINISTER MOLOCHKO ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU261605 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade led by Minister Nikolay Petrovich Molochko has arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services. During the 7-day visit the delegation will have meetings and talks and also will outline measures for expanding trade between the two ministries in the sphere of warehousing, exchange of mass consumer's goods and so forth.

ANGOLAN EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION DEPARTS 26 JAN

AU262102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The Angolan delegation led by Ambrosio Lukoki, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau member and minister of education, which has paid a visit to Bulgaria to study the Bulgarian education system, left the country today.

At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Panka Babukova, first deputy minister of national education.

ROMANIA, SFRY SIGN TRIPARTITE HYDROENGINEERING DOCUMENTS

AU232121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The documents on the results of the meeting of the Bulgarian, Romanian and SFRY delegations on issues of mutual interest connected with the building of the Kilopol-Turnu Magurele hydroengineering complex and of the Zhelezni Vrata-2 system have been signed in one of the halls at the Vitosha [name indistinct] Hotel in Sofia.

The documents were signed by the leaders of the delegations: Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister; and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC HOLDS TALKS ON COOPERATION, RELATIONS

Received by Zhivkov, Todorov

LD241832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sofia--After the tripartite talks between the SFRY, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the Turnu-Magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical complex and the Djerdap II hydroelectric and shipping system, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, remained on a 1-day visit to Bulgaria.

On this occasion, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Also present at the reception and the talks with Zhivkov were Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador (to Bulgaria), and on the Bulgarian side Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador in Belgrade.

After the reception, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council gave a luncheon in honor of Ivan Stambolic and the members of his delegation.

Today Ivan Stambolic also had a meeting with Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom he had exhaustive talks.

During the visit, views were exchanged on various areas of Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation and, in this context, of the role of the Serbian Socialist Republic.

It was noted that despite well-known open questions and issues of dispute in mutual relations and differing views on various international events, real and broad possibilities exist, as well as interest on both sides, for a more comprehensive development of good-neighborly relations.

The two sides expressed their readiness for, and emphasized the significance of, the development of economic cooperation. They pointed out their joint interest in the expansion of cooperation in the fields of the electronics industry, engineering, agriculture, transport, tourism and some other spheres. Views were also exchanged on further possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, border issues and other types of cooperation.

The meetings and talks with leading personalities in neighboring Bulgaria took place in an atmosphere of openness and mutual respect.

Attends Luncheon

AU241724 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. During the friendly talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the talks held in connection with bilateral cooperation. He expressed the readiness of the BCP and the Bulgarian and Yugoslav [words indistinct].

A mutual desire was expressed to expand the ties between the ministries, departments, economic organizations and institutes in view of utilizing the substantial possibilities existing for a mutually beneficial cooperation. Such a development will undoubtedly contribute to further strengthening the good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and in Europe and will also be in keeping with the permanent interest of the two neighboring socialist countries. This will also contribute to the cause of peace and socialism in the world. The first party and state leader expressed wishes to the Yugoslav people for successes in building the new society and conveyed cordial greetings to Josip Broz Tito, LCY chairman and SFRY president, wishing him a speedy recovery and return to his responsible job as head of the LCY and the Yugoslav state.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later gave a luncheon for Ivan Stambolic; comrades Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov; Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and natural resources; Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; the officials accompanying Ivan Stambolic; and Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY. Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the luncheon.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast to the strengthening of cooperation among all Balkan peoples.

Departure From Sofia

LD260026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sofia--The Yugoslav delegation, led by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which took part in the tripartite Bulgarian-Romanian-Yugoslav talks on the construction of two hydropower projects on the Danube, left Sofia at noon today.

Following the talks, Ivan Stambolic stayed, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, for a day longer in Sofia where he had talks with Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and where he was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, were at the Sofia railway station to see off Ivan Stambolic and other members of the delegation. Danilo Puric, our ambassador, accompanied the members of the delegation as far as Dimitrovgrad.

ROMANIAN MINISTER, TODORIEV DISCUSS POWER SUPPLY

AU251904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A 2-day conference between Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and Gheorghe Cioara, Romanian minister of power supply, was held in Sofia. On behalf of the governments of the two countries, Todoriev and Cioara signed a protocol on an addendum to the 1973 agreement, according to which the competence of the Bulgarian-Romanian commission on issues of the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydrotechnical complex will also cover the issues pertaining to the hydrotechnic complex in the region of Cherna Voda and the Danube River.

Some issues of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of power supply also were discussed.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER DADOO

Dimitrov Order Bestowed

AU241937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, this afternoon received at the Boyana residence the visiting Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party. During the cordial and friendly talks, views on certain topical problems of the international communist and workers movement and on the world situation were discussed. A full unanimity on all issues discussed was established.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the struggling solidarity of the communists and of the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the South African communists and with all patriotic forces in South Africa in their struggle against the racist regime and its protectors--the forces of imperialism, Maoism and Zionism--as well as for the defense of the vital interest of the African working people.

Comrade Yusuf Dadoo highly assessed the international policy of the BCP and emphasized the importance of Bulgaria's support for the African peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. The two party leaders reaffirmed the readiness of the two fraternal parties to the future continued development of the cooperation between them based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party. This high distinction was presented to him for his contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the BCP and the South African Communist Party as well as on his 70th birthday.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yusuf Dadoo delivered speeches. Comrade Yusuf Dadoo was also congratulated by Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Peko Takov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee.

Interview With Dadoo

AU251630 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 24 (BTA)--To[illegible] Mr Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party, who is visiti[illegible] Bulgaria, accorded an interview to a BTA correspondent.

He stressed that the Communist Party of South Africa which is one of the oldest on the continent (founded in 1921) and the African National Congress, an organization of the most oppressed people in the world, have jointly waged a struggle for national revolution, for the complete abolition of the present fascist racist system. He pointed out that the immediate tasks of this struggle was the mobilization of all the oppressed social strata and classes of the coloured population in the South African Republic.

"The most important and vital force in the struggle against apartheid is the working class--the most cruelly oppressed working class in the world. Its experience and its activity have turned it into a vanguard of the revolutionary movement in South Africa," said Mr Dadoo.

Further on he dwelt on the prospects for the development of the revolution in the eighties. "We are fully aware," he said, "that the enemy is quite strong and still far away from the point of defeat. But we are looking forward with feelings of optimism and this optimism results from the successes our revolutionary movement has scored in the seventies".

Mr Yusuf Dadoo recalled that the strikes' movement in the early seventies had already spread over millions of coloured working people growing from an economic into a political movement.

"The racial riots in Soweto have raised the political and racial consciousness of the people as never before. Hundreds of thousands of people in the South African Republic rose up in support of the rioters and against the racist regime. The brutal measures adopted by the authorities failed in crushing the spirit of the people," he said.

Further on Mr Dadoo stressed that the key to the success of the future struggle was the mobilization of all the legal and semi-legal students', religious, peasants' and professional organizations against the regime of apartheid.

"Another aspect of our revolution at this stage is the armed struggle. The military wing of the African National Congress and our guerrilla groups have intensified their activities in the southern part of the country. Over the recent months the attacks on the police stations have grown," he said.

Mr Dadoo went on to point out that the struggle in the South African Republic was an integral part of the general struggle for national liberation of the African south. "It should not," Mr Dadoo said, "be viewed isolated from the struggle of the patriots in Zimbabwe and Namibia".

In conclusion he spoke about the situation in the Near East stressing that the policy of provocations conducted by the Washington-Beijing axis against the Soviet Union and prompted by the aid it quite legally rendered Afghanistan was aimed against detente, peace and the national liberation movements. Today Mr Dadoo left the country.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1630 GMT on 25 January, in reporting Dadoo's departure, notes that "Aleksandur Lilov was among those seeing him off".]

OFFICIALS GREET INDIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU252016 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 25 (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov, and Ministerial Council Chairman Stanko Todorov, have sent a telegram on the national day of India--the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic--to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"The Bulgarian people are always glad to hear of India's successes, demonstrating the creative power of the great Indian people. They appreciate the constructive policy of your country seeking the consolidation of peace and international co-operation, aimed against the forces of colonialism, racism and imperialism," reads the telegram.

RECENT DECREE ON SELF-SUPPLY SYSTEM EXAMINED

AU280852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Commentary entitled: "For the Well-Being of Each Toiler: A Council of Ministers' Decree on the Further Implementation of the Self-Supply System of the Population With Basic Agricultural Products"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decree on further implementing the population's self-supply system with basic agricultural products. In this connection, a RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative asked Grigor Lilov, secretary of the Commission for Management of the population's self-supply system at the Council of Ministers, to kindly explain what the results are of the implementation of this system, what are the socio-economic and other reasons that necessitate the approval of this decision, what kind of new element has been introduced into the organization of the system and what conditions are created for its future development. Here is his answer:

--The past 2 years since the establishment of the population's self-supply system in fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and fish have confirmed its socioeconomic expediency. The main result has been that the rates of development in agricultural production have been stabilized. A positive trend toward the development not only of the public but also of the private cattle breeding took place, when, as compared with 1977, its production increased 10.5 percent. The production of milk and eggs increased 13 percent, of meat--9 percent, and of river fish--44 percent. Good results have also been achieved in plant growing. In 1979, as compared with 1977, the average per capita consumption increased: of milk--40 liters, of green peppers--67 kilograms, of eggs--23 additional eggs, and of meat--2 kilograms.

I will also point out some of the factors which have contributed to these results. Almost 600,000 decares of abandoned and small-sized plots were distributed to the population. Some 140,000 workers and employees received small gardens (100 square meters each) for the production of vegetables for personal needs. More than 3,200 auxiliary farms were set up. The total number of people who during their leisure time have involved themselves in the production of agricultural goods increased to more than 300,000.

One can say, however, that the necessary norms and economic conditions have not yet been established for the public farms to enable them to entirely resolve the tasks connected with self-supply. The fact that the agro-industrial complexes were required to insure land, cattle, seeds, planting materials and also to service the private plots, whereas the consumer's cooperatives were required to contract for and buy their production, created contradictions between production and sale and also between private plots and public farms. Certain negative aspects in the development of the private plots have also occurred--the use of hired labor, the detaching of the farmers from public production and also in an increase in the prices on the cooperative markets--a fact which contradicts their socialist nature.

What are the major changes in the population's self-supply system and what are the conditions created by the latest norm-setting documents for making the private plots a natural extension of the public farming?

The Council of Ministers decided:

1. As of 1980, the production of agricultural produce for the population's self-supply and the supplying of appropriate resources is entrusted to the national agroindustrial union and is to be carried out by the complexes and other agricultural organizations which will receive a unified plan concerning the public farms and private plots.

2. The state plan for purchasing meat from private plots and for the sale of wool and straw produced within the system of the national agroindustrial union is transferred from the Central Cooperative Union to the national agroindustrial union. The meat produced on the private plots will continue to be purchased on the existing terms valid for the Central Cooperative Union.

3. Sale-supply subsections or teams based on the cost-accounting system will be established at the okrug agroindustrial unions and agricultural organizations which:

--Will purchase from the private and auxiliary plots, animals, poultry and fodder;

--Will sell the production purchased from the private plots and also the goods produced by the public farms;

--Will supply the public farms, private and auxiliary plots with seeds, planting materials, fertilizers, chemicals, fodder, machines, equipment, spare parts and other things that are connected with their activity.

The Council of Ministers' decree marks the beginning of a new stage in implementing the population's self-supply system. It creates objective conditions for regulating the development of the private plots. The agroindustrial complex will give land and animals and will supply technology and other means to those farmers who are developing their plots in compliance with the statutes and the internal regulations. They will not contract for or purchase any animals or poultry from people who are using hired labor or who are not participating in public production.

The fact that the agroindustrial complex is assigned the comprehensive task of producing goods for the population's self-supply system with resources will make the agroindustrial complexes be maximally interested in an economic sense, in involving the people in production regardless of the end recipient of this production. The concentration of meat purchasing in the sale-supply subsections will allow them to sell the surpluses on the cooperative markets and to sell on commission, which will establish stability in the prices on the markets and will create conditions for supplying the markets with high-quality products throughout the year.

As one can see, this decision creates possibilities for correctly regulating the private plots, for organically linking them with the public farms and for making them become socialist private plots of cooperators, workers and employees that are directly engaged in public production. In the final analysis, all this is a basis for increasing agricultural production and for securing regular supplies for the population of fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and fish and for more rapidly achieving the norms planned for consumption.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CARTER'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

Policy of Confrontation, Armament

AU251235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[CTK commentary: "A Program of American Hegemony: President Carter's Message on the State of the Union Is Imbued With the Spirit of 'Cold War'"]

[Text] Contrary to usual practice, the text of the traditional message on the State of the Union--which U.S. President James Carter is to submit to Congress on Wednesday [23 January] night--has been made public in Washington.

The document contains the administration's foreign policy program for 1980, a presidential election year. In the message, the United States lays open claim to world domination, proclaims a policy of confrontation and rejects everything that has been achieved in the process of detente. The message contains a concept of the United States relying on its military strength.

The President's report elaborates on his former 5-year militaristic program as the "general line" of the U.S. administration's activities in the international field in the eighties. It demands that the American people "pay any price necessary" to "insure the country's leading role in the world" and be prepared for "sacrifices necessitated by implementation of the 5-year program."

It is obvious from the message that the United States intends to continue its policy of military and economic blackmail of Iran. At the same time, however, the President is trying to camouflage the fact by arguing that Iran is allegedly not threatened by the United States but by the Soviet Union. He is trying to claim the "right" to include Iran and Afghanistan in the sphere of U.S. influence.

James Carter justifies all that by citing a "growth of U.S. interest in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf." J. Carter maintains in the message that "The Persian Gulf has become a vitally important region for the United States because it produces two-thirds of the world's exports of crude oil."

The U.S. President thus stipulates as the foremost national task insuring undistrubed access to foreign resources of energy and raw materials for the American monopolies under American conditions. He thus reserves for the United States the "right" to interfere, by means of "emergency intervention units," in the internal affairs of other states which possess raw materials or are located on crude oil routes.

The U.S. President justifies those intentions of open intervention in any country with the usual fabrications about a "Soviet military threat."

The President's message states in all seriousness, that allegedly, "The threat to the Iranian revolution and people does not stem from American policy but from Soviet actions in the area." This view is expressed in spite of the numerous declarations by Iranian representatives about the threat the aggressive U.S. policy poses for Iran's security and even though it is the United States and not the Soviet Union which has concentrated a powerful fleet near the Iranian coast and is openly threatening a blockade or even an invasion of Iran.

The President's message does not leave any doubts as to the fact that Carter's former promises that he would reduce military expenditures every year were merely a pre-election trick: "Every year, beginning with 1976 (when Carter was elected President) our defense spending has increased in real terms." The reference that "the Soviet Union has created a military machinery which exceeds by far the reasonable needs of its own defense and security" only serves to camouflage his own unprecedented escalation of military potential. James Carter announces that U.S. military spending earmarked for fiscal year 1981 exceeds $158 billion. In real terms it represents a 5 percent increase over the 1980 military budget. That enormous sum has been earmarked mainly for the production of increasingly destructive weapons, for the expansion and modernization of nuclear missile forces, and for the production of cruise missiles, new Trident submarines, the new MX missile and so forth. It is no accident that the "necessity to continue the process of arms control" has been listed last among the priorities of American policy.

The message reconfirms the intention of the Washington administration to foist on the NATO members and some other countries the White House doctrine, the doctrine of military confrontation. James Carter boasts: "Our initiative has encouraged our allies to increase military spending." He calls the fact that the United States has succeeded in imposing on NATO countries the decision to produce and deploy new types of American nuclear missiles on the territory of many West European countries and to reinforce the NATO air and armed forces an "historical step."

The American administration is pursuing a policy that blocks international efforts to reduce the threat of war, strengthen peace and limit feverish armament. Carter is thus trying to deal with the Soviet Union in the language of the "cold war." Just as in Truman's time, the message contains threats that the Soviet Union will be forced "to pay dearly" for its principled policy. James Carter boasts of his arbitrary, discriminatory steps against the Soviet Union, through which the United States violates its own contractual obligations. Carter declares openly that he is now striving to force his NATO allies to approve "further multilateral measures."

J. Carter's entire message is imbued with the idea of an escalation of the arms race. The President passes over in silence such an important question as the relaxation of international tension. His entire foreign policy program is marked by opportunistic preelection considerations, by the spirit of "cold war," and by the attempt to exacerbate the international situation.

Escalation of Defense Expenditures

AU251520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Word on Events": "The Message Smells of Gunpowder"]

[Text] The traditional State of the Union message submitted annually by the U.S. President to the American people has acquired a special feature this time--the White House issued the 75-page report in written form several days prior to the President's speech; but this is not the message's only peculiarity.

The second peculiarity lies in the content of the document: Even in the State of the Union messages of the cold war years one could scarcely find a tone similar to this. What is J. Carter approaching the public with? Well, he is presenting the plans which not only the bourgeois propaganda, but also the top American representatives have acquainted the public with: The "general line" of Carter's policy is the escalation of military expenditures. Several weeks ago he announced his plan for a 5 percent military budget increase over and above the present inflation figures which amount to almost 10 percent. [paragraph continues]

This means that by 1985 the U.S. military budget should be practically doubled: It would amount to $243 billion; in 1981 it will be more than $158 billion. The representatives of the military-industrial complex are already rubbing their hands at this vision since it is obvious that the floodgates will be opened to enormous profits. Carter is also providing an answer to the question of who will bear the brunt of armament costs; he appeals to the American people to "be prepared for sacrifices which the practical implementation of the program will require."

Today, the mechanism of manipulating American public opinion is expressed in all its nakedness. In the message J. Carter claims that responsibility for all this lies with the Soviet Union, which is standing in the way of American imperialist plans. One of the typical "pearls of wisdom" daily disproved by events since the shah's downfall, and by the permanent growth of anti-American feelings in Iran, is Carter's claim that it is not the United States, but the USSR that is threatening this important Middle Eastern country. Since last autumn, however, the United States has been concentrating enormous amounts of military technology and tens of thousands of men in a special operation corps in the area of the Persian Gulf and in the eastern parts of the Mediterranean. This force has only one aim: To stage a military action at a time suitable for the United States. In fact, Washington has addressed a lot of threats in this sense to Iran.

To that part of the American public which rejects the policy of intervention, Carter emphatically addressed demagogic arguments. Special intervention formations of the Army and the Marines are being deployed in the world, allegedly to "protect U.S. interests and security." One of the main arguments for this deployment is the shortage of crude oil. Carter is posing as the protector of the "legitimate" rights of U.S. citizens and wants to insure crude oil deliveries to the United States "by all means"--obviously without regard for the views of the oil's owners (who are militarily weaker than the U.S.). He has somehow "forgotten" about the existing proof that the main actors in crude oil manipulations are the American crude oil monopolies, whose profits from the crisis amount to tens of billions of dollars. Carter also evaded the fact that there are crude oil and gas resources in the United States itself; resources which could not only satisfy the United States' own consumption, but which could also be exported.

The entire message is marked by Washington's present, unbridled anti-Soviet campaign.

The report repeatedly confirms that Carter is completely subordinating himself to the interests of armament concerns and to the imperialist ambitions of the Pentagon hawks. He brags about the "American initiative stimulating the allies to increase military expenditures," although it is known that a wave of indignation and energetic protest actions was evoked throughout the world, including the European capitalist states, by the American plans to produce the neutron bomb and by the decision to deploy new kinds of missiles on the territories of the West European NATO member states. At the same time Carter is indicating further "multilateral measures," which confirm that the present White House team is chock-full of the poison of enhancing international tension. Undoubtedly certain passages were also marked by the postulates of the preelection battle, but the emphasis on the feverish arms escalation proves that the authors of the message, both the obvious ones and those in the background, are being guided by the shortsighted, opportunist interests of the circles striving to revive the spirit of the cold war.

'Patriotic, Bellicose Tone'

LD260048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter delivered in the Congress on Wednesday night the traditional January message on the State of the Union. The following commentary by Rudolf Prevratil, an editor, has been devoted to this message:

[Begin recording of President Carter in English] An America with jobs and good health and education for every citizen; an America with a clean and bountiful life in our cities and on our farms; an America that... [recording fades to end]

You have just heard the closing passage of the speech of the American President, which was applauded enthusiastically by the majority of those present. James Carter employed the word "America" in all its grammatical forms and in the most diverse connections. To the American citizens he promised an America which is free and just, full of toleration and compassion, an America with a clean living environment, an America which will provide good health care and education for everyone.

James Carter delivered similar speeches 4 years ago during his first presidential campaign. In his first period in office, however, Carter failed to come any closer to these objectives, even by a single inch. How does he want to achieve them this time? In his State of the Union message he chose an alternative which astonishes one by its directness and simplicity: If it is not possible to solve America's internal problems, it is necessary to divert the people's attention to the world outside. It is necessary to convince them that an insidious enemy is attacking the legitimate interests of America the world over--an enemy against which the citizens of the United States must stand up as one people in the name of justice, greatness and the strength of their own country.

This uplifting, patriotic and bellicose tone is the principal characteristic of this year's message by President Carter. The role of the wicked enemy is played by the Soviet Union. James Carter has already determined which geographical area will form the core of the conflict:

[Begin Carter recording] Let our position be absolutely clear: An attempt by any outside force... [recording fades to end]

Let our position be absolutely clear, James Carter declares menacingly. Any attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States: It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force.

So much for James Carter. His words are worth reflecting on. Who, in his view, is the outside force in the Persian Gulf? The only country that has concentrated its most modern warships there, after all, is the United States, which is 20,000 km away. The only power which today is trying to gain control over the Persian Gulf is America. Carter's talk about a Soviet threat is merely the cry of a thief who wants to cast a suspicion on someone else.

An aggressive foreign policy, of course, requires appropriate means to carry it out. This is why the American President, in his annual message, stressed so many times the importance of the American Armed Forces and the need for their extensive modernization.

Let us listen to one characteristic passage: [Begin Carter recording] The men and women of America's Armed Forces are on duty tonight in many parts of the world...[recording fades to end]

The men and women of America's Armed Forces are on duty tonight in many parts of the world, says President Carter. I am proud of the job they are doing. So far our volunteer professional forces have been fully adequate. We must, however, be prepared for the possibility of reimposing the draft. For this reason, he says, I have determined that the selective service system must now be revitalized. These words also provoked a storm of applause in the capital despite the fact that their content is hazardous. It is well known that the United States introduced the draft in the armed forces only when it was engaged in some greater military conflict.

The careful stage management and manipulation of public opinion has paid off for James Carter. The act of statesmanship, as the reading of the annual report to the Congress is, has so far been a successful demarche to a preelection campaign. But the question remains as to just how firm the foundations of such tactics are. The nationalistic hysteria, belligerent shouts and chauvinism have, it is true to say, helped some people get into the White House. But they have so far never become a permanent basis of rational international relations; every responsible politician knows this. The question is whether or not it is still possible to count James Carter among such politicians.

FRG SHOULD NOT FOLLOW CARTER'S ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

AU251710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Karel Doudera article: "Bonn's Dilemma: Will the FRG Sacrifice the Policy of Detente for the Sake of American Interests?"]

[Excerpts] The Federal Republic faces a dilemma: To be either an instrument of American policy and strategy on the continent, or to play an independent role corresponding to its own long-term interests."

Those lines were written by the French paper LE FIGARO, 12 weeks ago--on 30 October 1979, during the preparations for the Brussels session of the NATO Council. At that time the Bonn government aided the United States in exerting pressure on the other NATO member states to make them agree to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on their territories. Now Washington is also exerting pressure on the Bonn government to subordinate its policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the anti-Soviet course of the Carter administration and to become an instrument of American anti-Soviet policy and strategy. In Bonn they know that it could mean losing everything which the FRG has gained in the past decade by pursuing the policy of detente.

Numerous statements by Bonn government officials indicate that the manner in which the Carter administration reacted to the events in Afghanistan was not received with enthusiasm in Bonn. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, for instance, in a speech in Bremen, called on Europe to abstain from thoughtless and excessive reactions; SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski warned against actions that would lead to a return to the cold war; other Bonn politicians have also called for prudence and caution.

The vital interests of the Federal Republic are at variance with the strategic plans of the Carter administration. The politicians in Bonn and the business circles in the FRG are justly concerned that joining the American boycott measures against the Soviet Union could boomerang and gravely affect the West German economy. "Boycotts and embargoes of all types have never been successful, but they always have resulted in undesirable internal conflicts, in the disintegration of the international division of labor and they are not an answer to political problems" Otto Wolf von Amerongen, chairman of the FRG Chambers of Industry and Economy, declared, adding that the business circles of the Federal Republic have "great interest--and not only an economic one--in continuing good relations with the Soviet Union."

That was confirmed, by the way, by the fact that a few days ago prominent representatives of West German industry--among them B. Beitz, chairman of the administrative council of the Krupp plant in Essen-conducted negotiations in Moscow with leading Soviet representatives, among them Deputy Soviet Premier Tikhonov, about the further development of mutual economic relations.

A turn away from such a policy, which the American Government circles are forcing on the Federal Republic, would necessarily have a negative influence on the FRG's international position.

In his new year message Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt promised that his government would strive for the preservation of peace in the upcoming decade. He said that for that to happen the FRG needs both the partnership with the "friends in the West" and the "honest efforts for cooperation with the neighbors in the East." Would it still be possible to speak about "honest efforts" if the FRG began to apply Carter's lines vis-a-vis those neighbors?

After the conclusion of his visit to Spain on 9 January, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared that in the relations between the socialist countries and the Western states "the attained state of relations should not be limited" because of the events in Afghanistan. He said that one must also think about the policy of "tomorrow and the day after that." Afterwards, the West German press announced that the Federal Government does not contemplate any economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. A week later, however, the promise that the Bonn government would carry on a "realistic policy of detente" is getting a different tinge.

Following the visit of Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who came to Europe to demand from the NATO states "solidarity" with the United States--that means that they should adopt "parallel measures" to those of the Carter administration against the Soviet Union--Bonn began to subordinate itself to the American pressure. The Schmidt government is also exposed to the pressure of the rightwing CDU/CSU parties. The abandonment of a good resolution is reflected in Schmidt's government statement presented in the Bundestag on 17 January.

As regards Afghanistan, in the Bundestag the federal chancellor used the American vocabulary. He vowed that in its measures against the Soviet Union and Iran the United States "will be able to depend on the Federal Republic as an absolutely reliable friend and ally," even though "it will mean economic sacrifice" for the FRG. At the same time, however, Schmidt spoke about the necessity to carry on the policy of detente and said that "especially in hard times" it is necessary to continue the dialog with the Soviet Union and to see to the "preservation of everything that has been achieved," which also means "to strictly observe and implement the quadripartite agreement as well as the treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the treaty on the foundations of relations with the GDR." [paragraph continues]

He further said that it is necessary to "be aware of the co-responsibility for peace on the continent and to strive for mutuality," that means for joint interests.

It is obvious, however, that it is impossible to do both simultaneously. It is hardly possible to combine the incompatible: To support Carter's sharp anti-Soviet course and at the same time to strive for "honest efforts for cooperation with the neighbors in the East," as Federal Chancellor Schmidt declared in his new year's message. Participation in the measures of Carter's administration aimed at limiting economic and political relations with the Soviet Union--and that, as Washington declares, "for quite a long period of time"--is scarcely compatible with the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Bonn is surely aware of that dilemma. It knows that there would be nothing more harmful for the Federal Republic than to follow Washington's policy and react hysterically. Sober thinking politicians in the FRG are saying that today it is more important than ever before to consider each step carefully--most of all the steps urged by Carter's administration, steps that would lead necessarily from the policy of cooperation to a policy of confrontation, from the relaxation of tension to its aggrevation. Bonn can figure out that--should it follow that course--it might sacrifice for the American great power interests the international prestige of the FRG and everything which has been so hard-won in the past decade.

DISSIDENT URGES ANTI-USSR ACTIONS TO PRESERVE PEACE, DETENTE

LD251141 Rome AVANTI in Italian 13-14 Jan 80 p V (Supplement) LD

[Jiri Pelikan article: "How To Salvage Detente"]

[Text] What is surprising about the attitude of government and political forces which have condemned the Soviet attack on Afghanistan--so I am not talking about those who try to justify it, such as Marchais--is a kind of political and ethical schizophrenia: They accuse the USSR of military expansionism and of posing a grave threat to detente and peace, but at the same time they ask that no measures be taken against the aggressor and that relations with the USSR be continued in all fields as if nothing had happened. Indeed, the proposals of "reprisals" from the United Nations or other political forces and severe censures are portrayed as "a return to the cold war" and therefore as "dangerous to detente." It is as if detente were being violated and undermined not by the aggressor but by his opponents.

In the recent wave of polemics one often forgets the nature of real detente, which we must defend and develop as a condition for peace and social progress throughout the world. Detente is a combination of modes of conduct which governments with differing social systems observe in international relations and among themselves. First, detente is the commitment to refrain from using military force against another state. In this connection, there is no doubt that in the case of Afghanistan the USSR has violated this principle and therefore violated detente itself. This aggression cannot be justified or attenuated with arguments concerning the nature of Amin's Afghan regime, as the French communists are doing (and as they also did in the case of the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea). There are now so many authoritarian and totalitarian regimes in the world that if we were to overthrow or "correct" them all we could never emerge from the spiral of military interventions, punitive expeditions and "fraternal aid," with obvious disastrous consequences for world peace.

If we really want to salvage detente we must not only condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan but we must first force the aggressor to withdraw his troops from the country as soon as possible. [paragraph continues]

It must be remembered that democratic and progressive public opinion not only condemned the U.S. military intervention in Vietnam but also forced the U.S. Government to withdraw its troops from that country. We are also well aware how this withdrawal and the end of the Vietnam War contributed to world detente, despite the new contradictions which have emerged in that part of Asia.

If, on the other hand, the Western and nonalined governments and the political forces restrict themselves, in connection with the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, to a verbal and generic condemnation (The UN Security Council and extraordinary assembly's draft resolution does not even mention the USSR and its troops!) the result would be nil, as in the case of the 1968 Czechoslovak invasion. I would like to point out that in the days following 20 August 1968 Brezhnev told Dubcek, who was brought to Moscow as a prisoner of war, not to nurture any false hopes: The West and the communist parties will protest, he said, but they will not do anything else and in 2-3 years' time silence will fall on Czechoslovakia. Who calls for the withdrawal of Soviet occupation troops from Czechoslovakia now? In 1968--as in Hungary in 1956 and now in Afghanistan--the USSR announced with provocative hypocricy that the Soviet troops would withdraw when order had been reestablished and the situation became "normal." If we accept this "fait accompli" in the case of a country which is both outside the Warsaw bloc and is a member of the nonalined bloc, we will be encouraging the advocates of military expansionism within the Soviet leadership.

While there is a major political difference between the 1968 Soviet intervention against Czechoslovakia's socialism with a human face and the Afghan occupation, the military and propaganda scenario used in both cases is almost identical: First, Soviet troops are sent within the framework of military maneuvers to prepare for the invasion, then an "appeal" for "aid" to the Soviet Government is invented and then the Soviet military and police machinery openly intervenes, overthrowing the previous government, (which is always "treacherous" and "at the service of imperialism," although before it was Moscow's ally) and then comes the "normalization"(during which real or potential oppositionists are liquidated, all the key posts are occupied by Soviet advisers and their local servants and the invaded country moves closer and closer to the "Soviet model").

But something was added to the "Afghan" scenario: While the Prague "leaders" who summoned the Soviet Army in 1968 have still not come to light 11 years later, in Afghanistan the new leader was brought in with a convoy of Soviet tanks, direct from Moscow. Dubcek was gradually eliminated from political life and left alive, while Amin was assassinated together with his wife and children.

This "technique" could be used in any country, not only "socialist" but also nonalined countries, if we let the Afghan occupation pass. One can imagine the same scenario for the entry of Soviet troops into Iran if Khomeyni dies or in the event of an exacerbation of the domestic conflicts. It was no accident that Moscow recently recalled the World War II agreements reached by Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt, which permit the USSR to introduce its troops into part of Iran in the event of a "threat" to Soviet security. The oil in Iran and the Persian Gulf are the real goal of the operation which began with the Afghan invasion: To guarantee oil for itself and its allies (we know that the USSR will be forced to import oil in a few years' time) and at the same time to have a hold over the West by controlling a major part of its energy resources.

For all these reasons we must overcome the political schizophrenia of verbal condemnation of the aggression and its "de facto" acceptance and take effective action to force the USSR to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. This does not mean supporting any action or "reprisal" or leaving the power of punishment to another superpower--the United States. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, the measures must be taken within full observance of international law--by the United Nations, the EEC, the nonalined countries and also, and primarily, by the leftwing political forces, which are the ones most exposed to the dangers of a return to the cold war. The UN Charter envisages various kinds of sanctions against an aggressor and these must be implemented if the USSR fails to answer the call to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The leftwing forces also have their own responsibilities and capacity for action, which could prove more effective than UN sanctions, which have never been implemented.

Only thus can we really salvage detente and the prospects of peace and disarmament. If, on the other hand, we miss this opportunity, we can expect further military operations of this kind--from the Middle East to Africa and Yugoslavia--with all the possible tragic consequences not only for detente, but also for peace itself.

LENIENT TREATMENT OF SAKHAROV COMPARED TO WESTERN METHODS

LD251054 Prague in English to Africa 1530 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is strange that, British units having killed dozens of Ulster patriots, Western propaganda apparently should find this quite in order. It also fails to comment on the fact that dozens of political prisoners are suffering in U.S. prisons, although there is ample proof of their innocence. However, when the law courts of socialist countries justly decide on the punishment of a citizen of the socialist community, of a person who has blatantly violated valid laws, West European and U.S. information media start clamoring about violations of human rights. Now they have picked Andrey Sakharov as an alleged victim. A physicist, an extremely vain person who, some years ago (?somehow) got fed up with scientific research and decided to gain political fame. He was endeavoring to become famous not at home but in the West. He started by adapting his views and statements to (?views) and terminology of the class enemy, of anticommunists who immediately began to make use of his services as those of a Trojan horse for ideological subversion in socialist countries.

It is an established fact that anticommunists richly reward those who help them instigate psychological warfare against socialist countries, and so Sakharov was doing his very best. For example, several years ago he started declaring that in the interests of removing the threat of nuclear war, socialism should give into imperialism. On the other hand, he voiced the view that the United States should increase its armed forces to double or even three times the strength of the Soviet forces; he also hailed Pentagon plans to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe. Recently he went as far as appealing to the imperialist powers to step up military, economic and political pressure against the Soviet Union, that is, plainly encouraging them to interfere in the internal affairs of his own country. Any sensible citizen of any country is sure to understand that activities of this kind, defined by law as activities directed against the state, cannot go unpunished. All the more so as it is an established fact that Sakharov had a variety of contacts with Western diplomats, journalists and U.S. Embassy staff, and that on various occasions he had informed them about things which are protected by state as secret, especially information connected with defense.

Especially today this kind of activity is highly dangerous. It is therefore very strange indeed that Western propaganda expresses surprise at action taken by Soviet authorities against Sakharov. Over the past years, Soviet authorities have repeatedly drawn Sakharov's attention to the fact that his activities are inadmissible.

He has been warned three times by the Soviet public prosecutor's office. However, when Sakharov ignored these warnings, pronounced on a basis of friendship, more effective measures had to be taken. And then a Soviet law court stripped him of his titles and distinctions which had been conferred on him by the Soviet state and which he had disgraced by his activities. And to cool off his head the authorities ordered him to move from Moscow to a rural area--nothing more and nothing less. Is there any capitalist country which could boast of such a magnanimity?

Just one example by way of comparison. Years ago, the Rosenbergs, husband and wife, were sentenced to death and executed in the United States for alleged activities directed against the state and contacts with hostile elements. Their guilt has never been proved. After ample proof and evidence had been provided of Andrey Sakharov's activities directed against the state he was just ordered by the Soviet authorities to move to a rural area.

LE MONDE REPORTS TRIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS LAWYER

LD251625 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jan 80 p 38 LD

[Excerpts] The trial of Josef Danisz, charged with "insulting police officers and contempt of court", was to begin on 24 January before a Hradec Kralove court. He faces a year in prison. Danisz, a lawyer, was expelled from the Prague bar in June, officially for "grave professional neglect." He was in fact punished for genuinely trying to defend Czech human rights campaigners and Charter 77 signatories.

On 24 January, some 30 lawyers tried without success to hand the Czech Embassy in Paris a letter of protest from the "Josef Danisz Support Committee" formed by 200 lawyers as part of the French lawyers' Committee for Respect of the Helsinki Agreement. In it they express solidarity with their colleague "prosecuted in defiance of basic defense rights" --in fact for having cited during a private conversation the irregular nature of the legal procedure against one of his clients and an assault by the Czech security service on J. Chmel, another of his clients.

A police cordon surrounded the embassy Thursday morning and the delegation was advised to send its protest by post.

GIEREK, OTHER POLISH LEADERS ARRIVE IN PRAGUE

LD281138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived in Prague today for a friendly working meeting at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. Members of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Edward Babiuch, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived with him.

At Ruzyne Airport the highest Polish representatives were welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Korcak, Czech premier; and Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee. The welcoming party also included Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; and Zdenek Zuska, mayor of Prague. Present also was Jan Mitrega, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

HONECKER MEETS WITH SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD241624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

During the meeting in the SED Central Committee Building, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, Viktor Kulikov conveyed greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, which Erich Honecker reciprocated most cordially.

The commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact reported to Erich Honecker that the 1979-80 training year in the armies of the socialist defense coalition will be dominated by the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

It will be marked everywhere by great efforts to strengthen the fighting force and its combat readiness and by political activities in the spirit of common purpose on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Viktor Kulikov praised the work of the members of the GDR Armed Forces which, under the competition motto "Combat Position 80," are characterized by the striving for exemplary results in political and combat training.

Erich Honecker stressed that the most important goal of the SED, the GDR people and their armed forces is always the preservation of peace. That is why the working class party will always pay the necessary attention to the reciprocal relationship between securing peace and strengthening socialism, between military detente and securing the achievements of the liberated workers and peasants.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee underlined the important contribution made by the forces of the Warsaw Pact toward preserving peace in Europe and toward the collective secure protection of socialism.

He expressed his conviction that effective implementation of the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee meeting will result in a deepening and broadening of political and military cooperation among the fraternally allied socialist states, peoples and armies. The GDR National People's Army would do its part in this, alongside the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies, particularly in this, the year of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and of the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism.

Present at the meeting were Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense; his deputies Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, as well as Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the SED Central Committee Security Department.

Also present were Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces, as well as Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army.

FISCHER MEETS WITH CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

ID241535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nicosia--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer paid a visit today, the second day of his visit to Cyprus, to President of the Cyprus Republic Spiros Kiprianou. He conveyed to the head of state very cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Spiros Kiprianou expressed his thanks for the greetings and good wishes and conveyed in turn his most cordial good wishes for the GDR people's well-being and progress.

During the discussion, which took place in a relaxed, very friendly atmosphere, it was stressed that relations between the GDR and Cyprus are developing in the best possible manner. This is reflected in the GDR's concrete support for Cyprus' struggle to solve its vital problems. Oskar Fischer gave his assurance that the GDR is interested in further expanding stable relations, which are an advantage to both states. He affirmed that the GDR Government and people will continue to support the Cypriot people's just struggle for a lasting solution of the Cyprus problem.

After the discussion, President Spiros Kiprianou announced to Cyprus press representatives in reply to a question that he is pleased to be able to accept the invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to pay an official visit to the GDR in the early summer of 1980. Also present at the discussion was Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis.

The same day, Oskar Fischer had a friendly exchange of views with the president of the parliament, Alekos Mikhaildhis. The parliamentary president stressed that the Cypriot people welcomed the GDR representative with great pleasure because they are aware of the constant solidarity of the GDR people with the struggle for a just solution to the Cyprus problem. The GDR foreign minister gave his assurance that the GDR will continue good relations with Cyprus. The two partners at the talks expressed their concern over attempts to check the process of detente and stir up international sources of conflict instead of settling them peacefully.

Oskar Fischer expressed his opposition to a policy which threatens military actions and economic and other sanctions. The parliamentary president bid farewell to his guest very cordially, saying: "Let us be able to preserve peace."

Oskar Fischer also had a very cordial meeting on Thursday with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL]. He conveyed to the fraternal party's general secretary very cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The general secretary of the fraternal party reciprocated Erich Honecker's greetings very cordially, stressing that he is proud that relations between the two parties have developed so well and that AKEL and the SED hold similar views on the main issues in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. Oskar Fischer expressed his satisfaction over the fact that cooperation between the two parties has helped to develop and promote relations between the GDR and Cyprus.

CORRESPONDENT ANALYZES, CRITICIZES 'CARTER DOCTRINE'

LD271622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our New York correspondent, Istvan Kulscsar, reports:

Carter's address to Congress was preceded, as usual, by loud publicity. Among other things it was forecast that in this speech the President would proclaim the Carter doctrine. Well, the gist of the foreign political and military program outlined in Congress, which perhaps can be so described, is as follows: An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an attack on the vital interests of the United States and as such will by repulsed by all necessary means, including military force.

Harry Smith writes in the New York TIMES that with the Carter doctrine the United States is dramatically turning its back on the Nixon doctrine, proclaimed in 1969. That one stated that Washington would not let itself be drawn into local conflicts but would rely on the leading powers in each area, entrusting to them the protection of U.S. interests and their own defense. In other words, this meant that the United States wished to play the role of world gendarme only from the background but let its allies in various areas perform the tasks of the gendarme, as far as possible.

In the Persian Gulf area this gendarme was first and foremost Iran under the Nixon doctrine. Since, however, Iran no longer seems to protect U.S. interests--mainly oil--in the Persian Gulf, as a result of the antishah revolution, the United States itself will now take the field.

The Iranian revolution has shown that even the seemingly firmest throne can be shaken and so Washington, not without reason, does not believe in the long-term reliability of the present gendarme, Saudi Arabia, and so the United States will in the future wish to insure--against the growing strength of national liberation movements and under the pretext of a Soviet threat--by its own military strength that the oil of the Persian Gulf will reach America and West Europe without hindrance. This is the Carter doctrine.

Carter repeatedly justified the corresponding acceleration of the arms race, the restriction of economic, cultural and other relations with the USSR and the proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympics with the presence of the USSR in Afghanistan. White House officials preparing the response to the President's address drew the attention of the press to the need not to forget to emphasize that this was not a return to the cold war and that Carter continued to advocate the preservation of peace, the limitation of armaments and the SALT agreement.

The U.S. establishment, the majority of the Congress and capitalist circles appear basically to support the now sharper anti-Soviet line of the administration, the announced military measures and the open declaration that the Persian Gulf region is a zone under U.S. influence. Polemics can be expected mainly on details such as the return to the draft, abolished when a professional army was set up, or the allocation of the ever-growing sums of military expenditure for various types of arms.

LAO SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETING

LD261017 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--A Laotian delegation arrived in Budapest on Friday to attend the 3rd session of the Hungarian-Laotian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission. The team is headed by Sanan Soutthichak, communication and public work minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and co-chairman of the commission.

On their arrival the guests were received at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the joint commission.

ALGERIAN HEALTH MINISTER SIGNS DOCUMENT; LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD261032 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--The Algerian health delegation, led by Abderrazak Bouhara, minister of health of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, which paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Health Dr Emil Schultheisz, left Budapest on Friday.

The two ministers held talks on the possibilities of broadening Hungarian-Algerian health, pharmaceutical industry and medical-technical cooperation, and signed the 1980-1981 working plan for the realization of the health agreement between the two countries.

The Algerian minister was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mihaly Kornidesz, department head of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

VERESS MEETS WITH ECONOMIC OFFICIALS IN SWITZERLAND

LD261138 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, at the invitation of Swiss Economic Minister Fritz Honegger, held talks with his host in Switzerland between January 22 and 25, on the possibilities of further developing the Hungarian-Swiss economic relations. Peter Veress met with a number of Swiss financial and industrial leaders. Peter Veress was received by Georges-Andre Chevellaz, president of the Swiss Federal Council, and Pierre Aubert, foreign minister.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

LD251343 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI)--As has been reported, at the Thursday session of the Hungarian Government, on the basis of a proposal mooted by the heavy industry minister and the president of the National Planning Office, it determined the tasks involving the elaboration of a medium-range energy saving plan, as well as re-regulating, that is further curtailing the use of public cars.

The aims of the medium-range energy saving plan, adapting to the changed world economic circumstances, determine those new energetics principles and requirements which have to be asserted in all the areas of social and economic life in Hungary.

Rational saving is motivated by the fact that not only the unceasing rise in the price of energy carriers increases the burdens of Hungarian economy, the costs of production, but the rise of the prices in the development of energetics institutions as well. The share of energy costs in the price of products at present already surpasses 10 percent in Hungary, and this index, in all probability, will continue to rise.

The share of energetics development in all the investment costs of Hungarian industry in the 5th Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980) increased from the 30 percent share in the previous plan period to 40 percent, and without adequate measures it would tie down even greater sources of energy in the next plan period (1981-1985).

Thus a basic task is the moderation of the rise in energy consumption. The plan aims that the growth rate of energy consumption be less than 3 percent annually, and within this the increase of electric energy consumption remain under 5 percent annually.

An important task is that the development of branches consuming a great deal of energy take place only after thorough economic policy examination, in case of well-justified advantages. The share of consumption of hydrocarbon has to decrease, the consumption of coal as well as fissile materials has to increase in the energy structure of Hungarian economy.

In fulfilling the energy demands Hungarian economy relies on the internal fuel resources which can be economically exploited and on the CMEA countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

Both in the economy and company plans the demand for moderation of energy consumption has to be asserted, urging the energy producers and consumers for more effective saving.

The tasks to be solved require that a number of operative energy rationalization measures be brought. The government's plan mentions in the first place those which make possible the exploitation of the reserves of energy saving without financial expenditure. According to preliminary calculations it can be achieved that by 1985 the concerned branches reach savings which are the equivalent of 200,000 tons of petroleum annually in this way.

Connecting the new economic sources of energy--the energetical utilization for lower heating value, so-called rare natural gas, the geothermic energy, waste materials--into the fulfillment of the demands with financial expenditure can also be an advantageous solving.

It is also justified that those energy rationalization investments, the costs of which are less than the expansion of energy sources on energy import, be assisted with state contributions and credit. With the realization of carefully thought out and comprehensive measures energy saving equivalent of 1-1.2 million tons of petroleum annually can be achieved in Hungarian economy by 1985.

Concerning the public cars, Hungarian Government has continuously followed with attention since 1972 the use of these and the stock has been re-examined a number of times. As a result of this the stock of public cars has already decreased by nearly 40 percent, within this the number of Western-type cars by 50 percent.

In the interest of the saving requirements, the more rational manpower utilization the Hungarian Government ordered at its Thursday session that the number of public cards has further to be reduced by 15 percent by the end of the year. In accordance with this the number of chauffeurs at the public institutions will decrease in the same degree. The labour power thus freed will be directed to other areas of the economy.

The decision of the government will significantly further reduce the number of representative state cars.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CARTER'S STATE OF UNION SPEECH

'Carter Doctrine' Noted

LD251402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Many agency commentaries are devoted to the speech by U.S. President Jimmy Carter on U.S. foreign policy. It is being pointed out that the so-called Carter doctrine boils down to the statement that the Persian Gulf region is a zone of American influence, in which the United States reserves the right to use military force in the event of political changes in that region. This doctrine also means a departure from the policy of disarmament and reduction of the U.S. military budget, which Carter announced in the first 3 years of his presidency.

INTERPRESS Commentary

LD251402 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan, PAP--Public opinion, including some Western U.S. allies, are more and more anxious when they see the definite growth of tension in Carter administration's relations with the Soviet Union and attempts to create an anti-Soviet and anti-detente front under U.S. auspices, writes INTERPRESS.

Anti-detente tendencies in American policy, increasing tension in relations with the Soviet Union, was not caused--despite what is being said in Washington--by the recent events in Iran or Afghanistan. Tension in East-West relations and an increase in U.S. military tendencies go back to 1978, even 1977 (the beginning of Carter's office).

Thus, there are reasons for suspicion that, already then, the White House has not been taking detente seriously. Carter's policy towards the Soviet Union is a sum of impulses, shifting priorities, inconsistence and wooly-minded logic, confusing cause and effect. What other explanation can there be for Zbigniew Brzezinski's theory that the expansion of American military potential makes disarmament negotiations possible?

Washington's previous and recent activities are the reason why--as Leonid Brezhnev said in his interview for PRAVDA--"The world is beginning to regard the U.S. as completely uncertain partner in international relations: A state whose authorities, motivated by some whim or emotion, or by a prospect of immediate profit, can break off its international obligations, the treaties and agreements it has signed".

The right the U.S. has usurped to judge what is right or wrong in international relations, to punish those "guilty" of acting not in line with American global strategy and reward those that follow this course, can only make one laugh. Washington seems to forget the Vietnam War as well as the hostility to U.S. policy in Iran and many other Third World countries. Thus, Washington's hopes for creating a broad anti-detente front in those countries seem to be vain.

It seems that sooner or later the United States will have to pay for betraying the idea of detente and freezing peaceful cooperation in the world, winds up INTERPRESS commentator.

CARTER ADDRESS, GENSCHER U.S. VISIT AIMED AGAINST DETENTE

LD271647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today let us note two significant events which took place last week--Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Washington and President Carter's message on the State of the Union delivered at a joint session of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Perhaps it was no coincidence that these two events happened in the same week but there is no doubt that their significance is in the military field because they are both connected with the further implementation of a new round of armament. True, much is being made of the well-known arguments about the gaps in securing U.S. interests.

In both cases the aim is exceptionally clear: To disturb the European process of detente, to oppose the progressive forces in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area, to speed up armaments, to increase U.S. military strength and its military presence in various world regions. All this is being done to the accompaniment of violent attacks against the Soviet Union which are intended to divert attention from the real aims.

When we look at Washington's policy and strategy in this way, we find that its most loyal partners are led by the FRG. During his visit to the United States Minister Genscher did not hesitate to point out that he fully supported the White House's Middle East policy. His gesture, far from involving mere politeness, was prompted by the interest of military circles. The U.S. side supported his declarations and proposals that the FRG should be more strongly committed militarily in Europe and should take on, in line with the division of labor, the burden of military spending. But we are talking about the strengthening of West Germany's position in NATO. This would result in other Western European partners' increased cooperation with the United States in (?central Asia).

The CDU/CSU reacted positively to Genscher's dictum because they spotted its convergence with the views held by Franz-Josef Strauss, who maintains that the FRG must be ready to unburden its allies in central Europe and give to the Bundeswehr jobs what at present are being done by other NATO allies. This willingness to do the jobs of others is simply a desire to acquire nuclear weapons.

Alfred Dregger, the CDU deputy chairman, has also spoken in favor of the Bundeswehr's presence in the Persian Gulf.

It is unnecessary to explain to you the danger posed by these plans; we all understand, only too well, their eloquence.

KARMAL REGIME RESTORES CONFIDENCE IN AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD260010 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jan, PAP--PAP special correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz:

Almost a whole month after power was taken over by Babrak Karmal and unity restored in the leadership, the Afghan revolution has begun regaining confidence of those social strata which turned back from the revolution in result of repressive measures applied towards them at Hafizollah Amin's initiative, especially after September of the last year and also in results of certa earlier efforts.

The general amnesty, solemn guarantees of religious liberties supported by the release of imprisoned mullahs and ulema and the freeing of those who attacked the revolution, the inclusion of non-members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the Afghan Government and Revolutionary Council, the change of a stance on Iranian revolution which was univocally negative earlier and the announcement of considering the proposals of Afghan people the majority of whom are Muslims while defining the national colours and emblem of Afghanistan--all this was favourably received by the Afghan people.

Observers in Kabul say that the programme of the new government, led by 50-year-old Babrak Karmal, the former vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council, is moderate and realististic. Karmal stressed many a time that the direct goal of his government is, above all, to liquidate the remnants of feudalism and consolidate the progressive socio-political foundation of the republic.

The return to original ideas of the April revolution created a new political atmosphere in the country and made the healing of wounds sustained during Amin's rule faster but the open lessening of the activeness of counter-revolutionary bands is a result of severe winter conditions in the mountainous part of the country or of actions of Afghan troops. According to well-informed sources Afghan troops have won successes these days fighting against counter-revolutionary bands in north-eastern part of Afghanistan where the bands benefit from Chinese assistance.

POLISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REJECTS BOYCOTT

LD251212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Polish Olympic Committee recently confirmed its participation in the 22d Olympic Games when replying officially to the invitation sent by the games' organizing committee. Our leading sportsmen have been preparing for them for a long time, often at the cost of many sacrifices in their personal life. We are therefore especially indignant, the Polish Olympic Committee states, at the pronouncements of those circles in the West which, for obvious political reasons, are intensifying their aggressive activity in the international arena and trying to disrupt preparations for the Olympics.

Speculation on the transfer of the games to another venue from that chosen by a democratic vote on holding the games at another date, which would not accord with Olympic principles, serve to mislead international opinion. [word indistinct] It is obvious that the site of the 22d Olympic Games in 1980 is and can only be Moscow. This is also the standpoint of the only authoritative body to pronounce on this issue--the International Olympic Committee.

The statements and actions to which we have recently been witness are inflicting irreparable harm on the Olympic idea, which is to help to bring together the youth of the world, regardless of the differences dividing that world. We are convinced, the statement by the Polish Olympic Committee says, that despite the campaign which has been undertaken and the hullaballoo which has been stirred up, commonsense and the firm stand of activists of the international Olympic movement who, aware as they are of the threat to the future of the games, resolutely oppose every attempt at boycott and blackmail, will prevail and insure that the Olympics in Moscow will take place in an atmosphere appropriate to the Olympic principles.

PEACE MOVEMENT ACTIVISTS CONDEMN UK BAN ON CHANDRA

LD271059 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

["Statement by Socialist Peace Movement Activists"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan, PAP--We, the representatives of peace movements from the (?Bulgarian People's) Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, gathered in Warsaw for a consultative meeting, are surprised and indignant to hear that President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra was forbidden to enter Great Britain on January 24, 1980, in connection with the activities of the World Peace Council. Romesh Chandra paid regular visits to Great Britain at least once or twice a year during the last 25 years. This time he was invited to Great Britain by a group of British members of the World Peace Council, including a number of Labour Party MP's.

This move by the British Government deserves to be specially condemned as it is aimed not only against the man who is well-known for his tireless work for world peace and detente, but also against the cause of peace, so dear to us all. This discriminatory move by the British authorities towards President Romesh Chandra is an attempt to revive cold-war practices, which can not in any way be reconciled with the idea of peaceful coexistence and the CSCE Final Act. Using such methods can only serve increasing tension.

Therefore, by opposing dangerous tendencies to push the world back into the cold-war past, we are decidedly protesting against the discreditable treatment of President Romesh Chandra, against this hostile-to-peace decision.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH AGRICULTURE MINISTRY AKTIVS

AU251529 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PREMIER PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ MET WITH THE LEADING AKTIVS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ON 21 JANUARY. THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY VICE PREMIERS LONGIN CEGIELSKI AND KAZIMIERZ SECOMSKI.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE LEON KLONICA DISCUSSED THE CURRENT PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE, THE RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LAST YEAR AND THE MAIN TASKS AND GOALS ON WHICH THE EFFORTS OF FARMERS, AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND AGRICULTURE-ASSOCIATED SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY WILL BE CONCENTRATED IN 1980. The discussion was joined by members of the College of the Ministry of Agriculture, including chairmen of the Central Administrations of the Agricultural Circles' Unions and of the Union of Agricultural Producers Cooperatives as well as directors of various main administrations of the units providing services for agriculture.

THE MEETING DREW PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE NEED TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS ON THE TASK TO IMPROVE THE USE OF LAND. Our primary goal in that connection is to rationally use all agricultural land and to prevent the use of the best agricultural lands for nonagricultural purposes. The meeting stressed that intensive efforts to improve the use of fodder is a very important problem because it bears directly on efforts to maintain the correct trends in livestock breeding and to improve the food supplies to the market.

The prime problems in that connection are the correct structure of fodder plant cultivation, the effective harvest and storage of fodder and the increased effectiveness of the use of fodder, especially of farm fodder. Those problems are of great importance this year because of the relatively low yields of grains in 1979.

A GOOD PREPARATION FOR SPRING WORK IS THE MOST URGENT TASK OF AGRICULTURE AND OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES. All the services of the Ministry of Agriculture should do their best in insuring that the necessary quantities of seeds are available on time and that agricultural machines and equipment are fully serviceable. That also calls for intensified efforts by the ministries that supply agriculture with production means and by the units of the technical and repair base. Also, insofar as the agreed deadlines and amounts are concerned, we must have the disciplined implementation of the tasks concerning the supplies for the rural economy as stipulated by the 1980 national socioeconomic plan.

DISCUSSING THE KEY PROBLEMS AND ACTION LINES OF AGRICULTURE, PREMIER PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ STRESSED ABOVE ALL THE NEED FOR THE EFFECTIVE EXPLOITATION OF PRODUCTION MEANS, PARTICULARLY OF EVERY PIECE OF FARMLAND, AND FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE USE OF FODDER. He agreed to the proposals submitted on those problems by representatives of the central agricultural aktivs. As for the government, he said, we will support all valuable initiatives and proposals for agrotechnical, economic and financial solutions that can help intensify plant and animal production. HE EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT--IN THE YEAR OF THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS--WORKERS AT SOCIALIZED FARMS, INDIVIDUAL FARMERS, AGRICULTURAL SERVICE WORKERS, SCIENTISTS AND PRACTICAL AGRONOMISTS WILL DO THEIR BEST IN SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE TO INSURE FOOD FOR THE PEOPLE, WHICH IS ONE OF THE SUPREME GOALS OF OUR ENTIRE SOCIOECONOMIC POLICY.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES YEAR OF CHILD COMMITTEE SESSION

LD252332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] With the participation of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Polish Committee for the International Year of the Child, a ceremonial session of that committee took place in Warsaw. Those taking part summed up our initiatives and undertakings entered into with the happiness and secure future of all Polish children in mind.

Taking the floor at the session, Henryk Jablonski stressed that we have a particular right to speak with great satisfaction about the achievements of the International Year of the Child in our country which contribute to the improvement of living standards and all-round development of children's personality. All endeavors connected with the International Year of the Child have been a consistent result of our state's policy as regards the family and the youngest citizens. The general trends of this policy were defined from the very beginning of the building of new regime by the principles of social justice and service to man's well-being. Our first and most important duty as far as children are concerned, Henryk Jablonski said, is the struggle for their life, for peace, detente and general cooperation among states and nations; because war, or even a threat of war, affect the most the youngest, the most vulnerable and innocent. No effort is too great to protect them against this danger and we must not spare any effort aimed at achieving this.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE NEWSOM ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU262020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/1/1980--David Newsom, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, arrived in Bucharest on January 26, as guest of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

Talks With Andrei

AU271830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 27 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/1/1980--Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview on January 27 with David Newsom, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, now visiting Romania.

During the talk, they exchanged views on questions of international situation and on the development of the Romanian-American relations in conformity with the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter.

Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials attended.

Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH BELGIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU251052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/1/1980--RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Jef Turf, vice-president of the Communist Party of Belgium, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania.

Both sides pointed with satisfaction to the favourable course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium, and expressed the mutual wish to strengthen them. (?They) also stressed the decision to act for the development of the Romanian-Belgian relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains.

When current aspects of international life were approached, stress was laid on the significance of the growing role of the masses, of the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, of all the progressive forces in the struggle for the establishment of a climate of peace and collaboration in Europe and in the whole world.

In this framework, it was stressed that in the present-day international conditions firm action should be undertaken in order to avoid a comeback to the cold war and to secure the furtherance of the process of detente in Europe and all over the world, to solve all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means, by negotiations, to exclude threat or use of force, to observe and promote, in the interstate relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, each people's right to decide its destiny without any outside immixture.

The fact was also emphasized that the interests of world peace and security called for an end to be put to the escalation of the arms race, to the deployment of further nuclear missiles and weapons, for tangible military disengagement and disarmament measures. In this context, the furtherance and intensification of efforts for thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting, so that it should be up to the peoples' expectations, acquire an ever greater importance.

The two parties reiterated their determination to make their contribution to the consolidation of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the communist and workers' parties, on the basis of observing each party's right to independently elaborate its policy, strategy and tactics, without any outside interference in accordance with the specific historical, national and social conditions wherein it acts.

POLISARIO DELEGATION ENDS VISIT AFTER TALKS

AU252117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 25/1/1980--At the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, a delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro led by Bachir Mustapha Sayed, deputy general secretary, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over January 17-25, 1980.

The guests had meetings and talks at the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front with a delegation led by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council, as well as with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Information and views were exchanged on the occasion, on questions of joint interest regarding the [word indistinct] and activity of the two organizations. Likewise approached (?were) questions of the current international situation related to peoples' struggle for the triumph of the ideals of national freedom and independence. It was highlighted that the settlement of complex problems of international community should be made by political negotiations alone, by the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the international organizations.

The demand was stressed for the development of new, equitable international relations, the ensuring of all countries' active and equal participation in international life, especially of the small and medium-sized ones, of the developing non-aligned countries, which can and must have an ever firmer (?say on) the problems regarding the policy of national independence, detente and peace. More necessary than ever is the rallying of the efforts and collaboration of the peoples, of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere in order to prevent the international climate from worsening, in the struggle for the liquidation of the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of interference in the internal affairs and violation of the peoples' freedom, the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism and foreign domination, the observance of the principle of frontier inviolability, for the promotion of a policy of international security, detente, independence and peace.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES VICE PREMIER RECEIVES ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU271848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 27 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Abu Dhabi (AGERPRES) 27/1/1980--Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad al-Nuyayyan, vice-premier and acting chairman of the Government of the United Arab Emirates, received Romanian ambassador to Kuwait, Constantin Caruntu.

On the occasion, they had a friendly talk on the good relations between the two countries and their development prospects economically in particular.

RCP LEADERS SEND LETTER TO CEAUSESCU ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU261645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was congratulated today on his birthday by members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee at a ceremony at the party headquarters. Comrade Ilie Verdet read the letter addressed by the Political Executive Committee to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then took the floor. He warmly thanked those present for the wishes and feelings expressed. The members of the Political Executive Committee expressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu their love and esteem, embraced him with warm affection and wholeheartedly wished him many happy returns of the day; good health and strength and increasingly greater successes in his highly responsible activity at the head of the party and state, for the glory and greatness of our people and for the glory and greatness of today's Socialist Romania and tomorrow's communist Romania.

All those present enthusiastically paid homage to the most humane man, illustrious revolutionary militant and eminent party-state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, passionate servant of the party, fatherland and people and of the overall cause of socialism, peace, friendship, understanding and cooperation among nations.

This is the letter addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee:

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, animated by profound feelings of esteem and respect and by warm comradely affection, we wish to address to you on your birthday warmest congratulations and wishes for many happy returns of the day, for a long life in full health and happiness, for the good and greatness of all our people and of the cause of building socialism and communism on the soil of our beloved fatherland. On this occasion we have the great pleasure of paying warm homage to your prominent personality as a humane revolutionary and communist, as a passionate patriot, as an outstanding militant of the international communist movement and as an impressive figure of world policy; we have the great pleasure of expressing the particular gratitude and appreciation of the communists and of all working people in Socialist Romania to you, for all you have done and are doing to insure the progress, prosperity and dignity of the fatherland and its continuous flourishing in complete independence and sovereignty. Together with all our nation, we highly honor your life and activity devoted from earliest years to fearlessly serving the people's vital interests and to the great epic of revolutionary struggle, against the bourgeois-landlord exploitation and for the triumph of the great socialist ideals in Romania.

All the fatherland's sons unanimously praise the priceless contribution made by your untiring activity at the head of the party and state to the successful building of the new system in Romania and to the drafting and promotion of the most appropriate ways and solutions for the country's more accelerated progress toward socialism and communism and for its elevation onto increasingly higher peaks of civilization and progress.

The period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress--whose decisions fully bear the imprint of your innovative thinking, based on profound scientific bases, and of the realism and high responsibility with which you have acted for our nation's destinies--has opened up a new era in Romania's social and political life and has introduced a profoundly innovative spirit in all fields of our socialist construction, thus effecting deeply revolutionary changes in the entire Romanian society.

Meeting the vital requirements of the country's development and the aspirations and strivings of all our people, the decisions of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th congresses have powerfully mobilized all our people in the great work of socialist creation and all-round development of the fatherland. The 15 years that you have been at the head of our glorious party have been recorded, to our pride, as the most fruitful and rich period in the entire history of Romania. By acting in close unity around the party and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, by enthusiastically answering your inspiring appeals to the country and by following the personal example you consistently present to the entire nation, our people, who today are really free and full masters of their destiny, have attained wonderful achievements in developing and modernizing the forces of production and the national economy; developing all countries and localities of the fatherland; insuring the powerful flourishing of science, education and culture; continuously enriching the material and intellectual life; improving relations of production and social relations; and perfecting the democratic leadership of the society. One could say that everything attained by our people in the past 15 years is directly connected with your name and with your activity and thinking as the tried leader of all the nation along the road of progress and well-being and of the nation's socialist assertion.

By creatively applying the universally valid truths of dialectical and historic materialism to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania, you have made and are making a priceless contribution to renewing and dynamizing the revolutionary thinking and practice in our fatherland and to enriching the treasury of the theory of scientific-socialism and the heritage of our era's historical knowledge and creation with new ideas, theses and concepts.

The vast activity carried out by you in the field of social and political thinking plays a particular role in arming the communists and the party with principled guidelines of broad vision and in explaining numerous problems emerging in the process of society's revolutionary change. Great importance devolves on your contribution to the theoretical substantiation and drafting of the great program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism, the political and ideological charter of our party, which unites and greatly stimulates all the people's creative energy and forces in the great work of building in our fatherland the most just and humane system ever known by mankind.

We particularly value your decisive contribution to strengthening our communist party and increasing its leading role in society to continuously improving the party's activity, forms and methods and to closely organize and link the party with the broad masses of working people in towns and villages. Your permanent link with the people, the creators of material and intellectual values in our country, your permanent and direct presence in all the country's counties, the lively dialog you daily conduct with the country, your working style and methods as well as the new spirit of high communist responsibility and revolutionary humanism you have introduced in the work of party bodies and organizations have given great prestige and authority to our party and have determined that the party become the real vital core of the entire nation, which is thoroughly engaged in the huge construction work underway in our fatherland.

This obvious reality was also brilliantly reflected by the proceedings of the recent 12th party congress, which adopted the goals and tasks for the new stage of implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Through its entire activity, the 12th congress became a real forum of all our people, thus demonstrating once more the powerful unity of communists, the party and broad working people's masses around you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General.

The communists and all our people see in you a high and inspiring example of untiring struggle and devotion toward strengthening our socialist state and actually implementing the principles of socialism, which is being built by the people and for the people. We highly value your decisive contribution toward continuously developing and improving socialist democracy; implementing the correct nationality policy of our party; broadly promoting the principles of workers self-management; and insuring all conditions for all the fatherland's citizens--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--to actively and consciously participate in full equality and close unity around the party in running the various sectors of socioeconomic life and of the entire society.

In serving with unflinching firmness our nation's supreme interests and by acting with high responsibility for the fate of the entire mankind, you have entered the consciousness of contemporary mankind as a passionate promoter of the noble ideas of peace, cooperation and friendship among peoples and as an untiring struggler for international detente and security, for the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples and for constructive solutions to the great and complex problems facing our times. All our people appreciate your particular contribution to strengthening Romania's friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, the developing and nonalined countries, and all states regardless of social system and to drafting and implementing the entire party-state foreign policy of peace and cooperation.

The entire mankind knows and appreciates the active and most valuable contribution made by you to promoting the following principles in international relations: full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. All peoples are familiar with the initiatives and actions you are taking, with boundless energy, to eliminate force and the threat of force from international life, to resolve interstate conflicts and states of tension through peaceful means alone, by negotiations, and to prevent the worsening of the international climate. Unanimously recognized are your great efforts devoted to attaining security and peace in Europe and throughout the world; proceeding to concrete and practical disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament; eliminating underdevelopment and attaining a new world economic order; and creating all conditions for the equal participation of all states, without discrimination, in international life and in building a better and more just world.

All our party and people appreciate your consistent activity to develop cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, to strengthen their unity and cohesion, overcome differences between certain parties and to promote really new relations based on full equality and on each party's right to independently draft its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics. Our party and people greatly value the particular attention paid by you to developing relations with other detachments of the workers class, with socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements and democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

Your active presence in discussing and resolving all great international problems and the realistic and profoundly constructive positions adopted by you in all circumstances have made you a personality of high authority and prestige in the contemporary political life, a personality who is esteemed and gladly welcomed throughout the world wherever you carry and express the profoundly humanist message of peace and friendship of our people and Socialist Romania.

Through your entire activity, you have determined that our fatherland assert itself as an active detachment of the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world and that it acquire and enjoy the sincere friendship of all peoples. We want to assure you much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of this anniversary, too, of our unswerving determination to always follow the high example you consistently set for us, communists, the people and all the country. We all pledge to energetically act to insure--together with all our party and closely united around you--the unflinching implementation of the party-state domestic and foreign policy, the historic decisions adopted by the 12th congress and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism. We will spare no effort to insure the triumph of the implementation in Romania of the high ideals of socialism and communism, which you have served and are serving so brilliantly and to whom you have devoted your entire life.

On this anniversary, in voicing the thoughts and feelings of all our people, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts much health and happiness so as to be able to crown with new victories your untiring activity devoted to the fatherland and people, to the cause of the well-being and happiness of all those working and living in Romania and to peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Ever young, dynamic and full of energy at the head of our party and state, may you firmly and wisely lead the people and our socialist fatherland toward ever brighter horizons of progress, civilization, well-being and communism. Many happy returns of the day, beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, concludes the letter addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on his birthday.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/1/1980--A protocol was signed in Bucharest on goods exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic for 1980. The volume of reciprocal goods exchanges will witness a growth compared with last year. Romania will deliver machine-tools, oilfield equipment, metallurgical plants, electric motors, transformers, telephone exchanges, low-and high-voltage apparatus, power equipment, tractors, bulldozers, [word indistinct] cars, hydraulic diesel locomotives, steelrolled goods, chemicals, products of the wood-working and consumer goods industries. In its turn, the German Democratic Republic will deliver machine-tools, equipment for the chemical, textile and metallurgical industries, building equipment, medical instruments, laboratory installations, Zeiss apparatus, steel rolled goods, chemicals and consumer goods. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU]

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH 'CONTINUING TO IMPROVE'

LD261053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of President Josip Broz Tito is continuing to improve. Medical convalescence is proceeding in accordance with the prescribed program.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

Removed From Intensive Care

LD281132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, yesterday afternoon left the intensive care section and moved into the hospital section of the cardiovascular clinic, where medical convalescence measures are being continued. Since President Tito's recovery is proceeding normally, the council will not make daily statements from now on.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

TITO RECEIVES KOLISEVSKI, DORONJSKI

LD261228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President Josip Broz Tito was visited at midday today in the Ljubljana clinical center by Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On behalf of the Presidium and Presidency they wished President Tito as rapid and complete a recovery as possible. In conversation with comrades Kolisevski and Doronjski President Tito expressed an interest in current activities relating to Yugoslav internal development and some topical issues on the international situation.

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC VISITS TITO IN HOSPITAL

LD271245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today at the Ljubljana clinical center visited Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces and marshal of Yugoslavia, who is successfully recovering from an operation. Gen Ljubicic gave the supreme commander warmest wishes from all members of the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as on his own behalf, for the quickest possible recovery. At the same time General Ljubicic acquainted President Tito with measures being taken with a view to the regular checking and further strengthening of our armed forces' combat preparedness.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES DEFENSE, PROTECTION

LD261048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--At today's session chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium examined the results and experiences so far in the implementation of the tasks concerning all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was assessed that these tasks were being carried out successfully and that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection was functioning as an integral part and important function of socialist self-management relations. The security awareness of the working people and citizens, their increasingly marked consciousness of their principal rights and duties and their willingness to defend and develop the gains and values of our socialist revolution are all increasing.

The Presidium determined the tasks of the membership, organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the further construction, development and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in which connection, together with the clarification of the tasks and affairs in all the system's institutions, particular attention was devoted to the even fuller involvement of all working people and citizens as the basic subjects of the defense and protection of our society.

MONTENEGRIN TRADE UNION COUNCIL VIEWS STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

LD251012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--The Presidium of the Montenegrin Trade Union Federation Council today reviewed a number of topical questions concerning the internal and international situation and pointed out the tasks of organizations and organs of the trade unions in connection with realizing the development policy and the policy of economic stabilization this year.

At the session, in which members of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection participated, attention was drawn to the most important directions of trade union activity in further strengthening all (?components) of all-people's defense, social self-protection and overall security.

It was agreed that action in connection with these issues should be organized immediately on the broadest basis in all organizations of associated labor and in work communities in the republic.

The participants at the session expressed their wishes to Comrade Tito for the most rapid possible recovery and return to his responsible functions.

MACEDONIAN SAWP MEETING DISCUSSES DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

LD261107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Skopje--Preparations and activities for the organization and staging of the event entitled "Total Defense and Protection 1980" will continue throughout the year in Macedonia. It is envisaged that the final part of the event will be organized in the first half of October this year, while the event itself will become a traditional form of activity by the Socialist Alliance in the sphere of the defense and protection of our country.

This was stressed at today's session of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Commission for All-People's Defense, Security and Social Self-Protection, which discussed the promotion of existing forms and the development of new forms of social defense, security and social self-protection. The "Total Defense and Protection" event bears a markedly social character with all the features of a mass political and mobilizing action. Last year's "Total Defense and Protection" event confirmed and justified the orientation of the Socialist Alliance and provided a concrete contribution to the preparations for defense and protection in the case of war or natural disasters.

About 1.2 million men, women and children participated. About 10,000 defense and protection activities were held over the 2 days. In addition to the 280,000 young people, working people from nearly 2,000 grassroot organizations of associated labor and citizens from 1,100 local communities also took part in the event.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MAMULA EXPLAINS NEED FOR GOOD DEFENSES

LD252144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Adm Branko Mamula, Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] chief of staff, was present yesterday at an exercise by some basic units of the Belgrade Army District. After the exercise the YPA chief of staff spoke to the journalists accompanying the exercise.

In the annual analyses of training and exercises at the end of last year, Admiral Mamula stressed, we agreed that the winter training and exercises should be intensified. In principle one-third of the overall annual exercises with both peacetime and wartime commands and units should be carried out in winter conditions. I also spoke about this in an interview to NARODNA ARMIJA in the middle of December.

This year has afforded a good opportunity to carry out all these planned exercises. In recent years we have had either enough snow covering, low temperatures or winter conditions in general and for this reason we shall fully exploit them this winter. These are, as you have seen, exercises of basic tactical units: detachments, battalion divisions of back-up branch units.

During the winter we are not organizing one large exercise of combined units, Mamula stressed. For, as you know, we publicize combined exercises of large composition and announce them to our neighbors. Some of our neighbors likewise announce their exercises, but not all of them do. Even at this very moment some of them are carrying out quite large exercises, even very close to our border, without informing us. We do this simply to allay fears, so that our neighbors should be quite clear about what we are doing and so that there should be no suspicion, YPA Chief of Staff Branko Mamula said.

If I were now to assess what we have achieved so far in the winter exercises, then I could say that the units and commands have demonstrated that they are capable of carrying out long marches in winter conditions, overcoming the difficulties of covered roads, terrain which is difficult to get across and low temperatures and that they are capable of quickly taking up and carrying out their combat tasks successfully. It has been shown that even in the temperatures prevailing a few days ago in certain areas where the exercises were being carried out in temperatures of up to minus 22 degrees, even the draftees and reserve soldiers withstood these temperatures very well and were ready to carry out their tasks in this complicated situation, which emphasizes the fact that the training and exercises which we have been carrying out in recent years have produced good results. We do not, of course, carry out the exercises merely to confirm what we know already to have been achieved to a great extent. We also carry out the exercises to see what has not been achieved and what in the further organizational and material-technical construction and training should be done to bring them up to the level of successfully carrying out the tasks which a unit will have in real life, if such a situation is imposed upon us.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 25 January carries a recorded version of Admiral Mamula's statement which adds the following at this point:

"Such exercises test the entire system of readiness, the system of mobilization, the system of command and leadership throughout all the structure of all-people's defense.

["I wish to say that the level of preparedness of the sociopolitical communities has been very high in the exercises carried out until now. It has been even higher than could be expected. I think that the sociopolitical communities--working out in the recent years the concept of all-people's defense further and bringing it down to earth, to its proper conditions--have achieved noticeable results. I am convinced that this is important for the conduct of an armed struggle, and therefore one should continue to pay full attention to this factor of our defense, for there still exist some unsolved problems with the solution of which one should hurry up and objectively one can hurry up."]

We are making use of these exercises, Adm. Branko Mamula stressed, to test in one zone, when the exercises are being carried out by peacetime and wartime commands and units of the YPA, the general preparedness of the entire system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in this zone, for this is an excellent opportunity. I would say that with one stone we are killing several birds. It is clear that we cannot organize an exercise for every test, for this would be too expensive. Therefore in this situation all structures are involved, including the sociopolitical communities which, in accordance with their function, fulfill their tasks in the organized defense of the country. This is also done by our work organizations with their units of antiaircraft, antiassault and other forms of defense, according to what units they have to organize and equip, as their task. This is also being done at the moment in this region here and also all other areas both in the heart of the country and the border zones.

In this connection I would like to say that the other day one of the comrade journalists said he had seen a foreign television report showing a factory or airport antiaircraft unit and talking about our concern. I would not say that this is malicious, though it might be. Such tests have been carried out in the past and will be carried out in the future. However, now this and everything else being done this winter is being brought into the context of the situation caused by the deterioration of President Tito's health, the information which at the very same time tells of troop movements in neighboring countries toward our border, and the aggravated international situation caused by the latest events in Afghanistan.

It is quite logical that our people were overcome by anxiety as to whether Comrade Tito would come through and win this great battle, too. However, from our ordinary draftee and citizen on up throughout our country the people demonstrated great responsibility and complete unity and behaved calmly, with the result that this was the best and most powerful element in our security and independence. It was not necessary to undertake special extraordinary measures. The essence of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system functioned. Everyone wanted to fulfil their obligation in the broad and mass-organized system of all-people's defense and self-protection.

Now that the situation concerning President Tito's health has, to the joy of all of us, become one of recuperation and speedy recovery following his surgery, a new mood has emerged in our country and among our people and soldiers. I would say not only among our Yugoslav citizens: This constitutes a relief in the world for all nations who want to preserve peace and freedom in this very complicated international situation.

We will continue with the planned exercises and tests, not because concern is driving us to do so, but rather we shall continue them because we need them to strengthen our defense further. The situation in the world is deteriorating; it is worse this year than it was last. Comrade Tito said this in conversation with the comrades from Bosnia and Hercegovina at the end of last year.

It has further deteriorated: War conflicts are breaking in many places and we have good reason, in this area in which we live, to take care of our defense, perfect it and add to it, to prepare ourselves now and through the year, and not just this year, but in the long term.

It must be clear to everyone that they will never catch Yugoslavia unaware. For this reason our soldiers and draftees are doing everything, even in these winter conditions which are naturally difficult and demand great effort from people, with great enthusiasm.

[The Belgrade radio version adds the following at this point: "You see the soldiers, you see there are no objections to what we are doing. You have seen that there is no dissatisfaction, that men carry out their tasks with great responsibility and I would say even with enthusiasm. You have seen that gunner with the recoilless gun who asked permission to fire another round to destroy the target, so that he could do it without fault. He is not a soldier who quietly takes a rest after he has carried out a command. He wants to carry out his duty as a gunner and destroy the enemy, for he cannot return to his collective without the task being accomplished."]

Our soldiers and officers are aware that this is the only way to defend themselves, their country, the social system which we have created and the rights and freedoms which they have won. The phenomena which appeared here and there in society concerning the purchasing of foodstuffs and the withdrawal of savings were unnecessary, for there is no reason for concern, said Adm Branko Mamula, YPA chief of staff, concluding the conversation.

DISSIDENT DJILAS WARNS OF SOVIET INTENTIONS IN EUROPE

LD251820 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Cologne--The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a profound blow to Europe, as the USSR has drawn nearer to the energy sources which are vital for Europe. This view was expressed by the Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas in an interview for the KOELNER STADTANZEIGER (Saturday edition), which was prereleased to DPA today. The USSR will not attack Europe militarily, so as not to destroy Europe for itself. The Soviet Union could cordon off the sources of raw materials and strategic bases in the Near East and Africa, however, and attempt to extend its supremacy to the Mediterranean.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTATOR VIEWS MILITARY LESSON OF AFGHANISTAN

AU261728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The intervention in Afghanistan which was carried out at the end of last year has had military consequences, apart from its political and economic influences on international relations. It has these consequences not only because armed forces were directly used in it to achieve appropriate political aims of a superpower, but also in a wider sense. Stanislav Cokolic, our military commentator, speaks about some elements of this military aspect:

The contemporary development of long-range intercontinental missiles and such, atmospheric and outer space missiles, and seaborne military missiles has not diminished, within the framework of superpowers' confrontation, the mutual contest in the sphere of securing parts of land areas outside their own borders and in the sphere of the physical presence of units for their armed forces therein, as could be expected.

This is also demonstrated by the events of the past few years in the Middle East region. In that region, because of the profound political changes in Iran and the disintegration of the CENTO pact, the United States has lost a very important part of the land area which it controlled effectively for many years. At the same time, the Soviet Union on its part, through engaging its own armed forces, has succeeded in taking control over another part of the same area, which is also very important in the strategic sense.

Thus in this part of the world, in one of its very important battlefields, an important change occurred in a rather short period of time in the relationship of forces in favor of the Soviet Union. This is a fact which arises from the recent overall development of events, regardless of the motives and the proclaimed aims of (?the two sides).

The military action was carried out with the application of the principles which basically had been known previously, and which were subjected to certain modifications to suit the specific situation. Respective military and political preparations were undertaken in advance to secure a surprise landing of strong airborne forces at one vital center in the country and later at several of them, at the same time that strong ground forces--motorized, mechanized and armored--were moving from the border along the basic strategic directions toward the same vital centers as well as toward the borders of the neighboring countries. In this way it was intended to surprise and to realize the set aims in a short time: a change of the existing system of authority, the prevention of a possible organized defense or any strong resistance, the prevention of a possible intervention by the other side or of the neighboring countries, and the organizing of the desired system of authority with imported cadres.

These principles have been applied on several occasions in the modern history of military intervention. The development of airborne and other units of the armed forces intended for such use indeed has offered lately a greater material and technical basis for efficacy, but with one proviso that is certainly indispensable here: that there be no serious organized resistance, as was the case in Kabul. At the moment, efforts of the newly-installed local authorities to reorganize the old, or to organize a new, regular Afghan Army through urgent measures cannot remain unoticed, the probable aim being to prevent the spread and the organization of mass united resistance, which anyway is well-known to be traditionally directed against the central power in this nation and has had various motives and aims up to now.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL, IRANIAN ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU252212 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, has received Reza Hashemian, new Iranian ambassador to the SFRY. On this occasion, they discussed the state of mutual cooperation between the SFRY and Iran and exchanged views on certain concrete possibilities for the further development and promotion of this cooperation.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE ON YEARLY VISIT

LD271705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this evening within the framework of the yearly exchange of working visits by the heads of diplomacy of the two countries.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Minister Pahr will exchange views on the further development of bilateral cooperation and current issues in the sphere of international relations. Minister Pahr will stay in Belgrade for 1 day.

At Belgrade airport, Minister Pahr was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his associates. Helmut Liedermann, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Yugoslavia, and Novak Pribicevic, SFRY ambassador to Austria, were also at the airport welcoming ceremony.

BELGIAN TALKS ON BILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS END

AU241425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Brussels--The regular Yugoslav-Belgian consultations on current important international questions, the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting and bilateral relations have concluded in Brussels. High officials of the ministries for foreign affairs of the two countries participated in the talks.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the Belgian delegation was headed by Alfred Camen, general political director of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

These regular consultations have been held already for a number of years now and they reflect the common interest of the two countries' governments in their mutual exchange of views on international activities on the basis of a complete respect for their mutual positions and appraisals and represent a contribution to the general development of bilateral relations.

The two sides stressed the special significance that they attach to the preparations for the Madrid conference which is expected to make a special contribution to a continuation of detente, a constructive cooperation between the participant countries and particularly to strengthening "the measures of trust" incorporated in the Helsinki Charter. Special attention in these talks was devoted to disarmament questions, European questions and the Vienna negotiations. The Belgian side stated its views on the 11 December "European strategic" decisions of NATO and especially on the proposals concerning the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

During the part of the talks that concerned bilateral cooperation the Belgian side emphasized its support for the recent decision of the EEC Council of Ministers to accelerate negotiations on a new economic agreement with Yugoslavia. Both sides pointed out their mutual interest in accelerating these negotiations, overcoming the existing differences on mutually acceptable foundations and concluding the agreement itself as soon as possible.

DJURANOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU241517 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic: "On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I send Your Excellency greetings on the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

"I take this opportunity to express sincere wishes for constant progress for the friendly people of the Syrian Arab Republic and for the further development of the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries."

VRHOVEC RECEIVES GUINEA ENVOY WITH MESSAGE FROM TOURE

LD242358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today received Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure's special envoy who presented to him a message from the Guinea president for President Tito.

The message, among other things states that Tito's name is a symbol of unwavering and continual commitment to the sacred cause of freedom of nations, sovereignty of states and dignity of man. The message states that all people who respect justice and dignity are grateful to the Yugoslav president for his invaluable contribution to progressive development in the world during the last forty years. Guinean President Sekou Toure sets out that President Tito, with his outstanding political and moral qualities, ideological courage and continual foresightedness, has become a symbol of Yugoslavia's unity.

"You, with your influence, have at the international level effectively contributed to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism by continually supporting progressive forces and fighters for peace on all continents", Sekou Toure states. "I wish to stress that the international movement of non-aligned countries, which has affirmed itself as a correct political course and force of influence, has since its foundation in April 1961 been using your rich experience and the strength and force of your political, economic and social and cultural ideas", the message states.

Sekou Toure further writes that the people and Government of Guinea sympathize with Tito on the account of his affected health, health which until recently served him well enabling him "as a great pilgrim of peace" to have contacts with scores of nations and to carry to message of brotherhood and solidarity to all continents.

VRHOVEC TO VISIT DENMARK 30 JAN-2 FEB

LD240536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Kjeld Olesen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will make an official friendly visit to Denmark from 30 January to 2 February 1980.

MINIC, FEDERAL SOCIAL COUNCIL VIEW SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA RELATIONS

AU241654 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At a session today under the chairmanship of Milos Minic, the Federal Social Council for International Relations discussed the extraordinarily complex international situation and questions of our relations with the African countries south of the Sahara. Bojan Dimitrijevic reports from the Federal Executive Council building: At the session of the council, Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, submitted a report on the latest development of the international situation. Noting the extraordinary complexity of the latest developments of international relations, the council concluded that the events and changes that have arisen should be examined with the greatest attention so that the foreign political activities of our country may develop as successfully as possible.

The council examined the relations of our country with the sub-Saharan African countries. The great international importance of this region was stressed because of its geostrategic position and raw material resources and especially because of the fact that almost one-half of all full members of the nonalined movement are in this area and they make a great contribution to the constructive and equal international cooperation. The grave problems of an economic and social nature inherited at the liberation from many years of colonial rule are joined by pressure and interference of big powers and blocs, which complicates the situation in the several countries of the region and makes it more difficult.

The complex and grave situation in Zimbabwe was particularly p[illegible]ed out and full support was expressed for the just struggle of the Patriotic Front for independence and national sovereignty. The council fully supported the condemnation expressed by the liberation committee of the OAU against those internal and external factors that violate the Zimbabwe agreement stopping at nothing.

Full support was also manifested to the efforts of the South West African Peoples Organization liberation movement to solve the problem of Namibia in conformity with the UN resolutions and prevent all the maneuvers aiming at a preservation of neocolonial interests. The council noted that our bilateral relations with the countries of this region, especially the economic ones, are lagging as against the policy we have determined and our interests. It recommended that all our respective organs and institutions should prepare plans and programs for an active long-term cooperation with the countries of the region. At the conclusion of the session, which ended before this newscast, the council adopted an outline program of its work this year.

KOLISEVSKI, PRESIDENCY VIEW FOREIGN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD251606 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski. The highest-ranking officials of the federation also took part. The Presidency examined topical questions concerning the international situation and questions concerning political and economic relations between Yugoslavia and European countries.

It also acquainted itself with the work in the preparation of the social plan for Yugoslavia and the social plans of the republics and autonomous provinces for the period 1981-85. A decision was adopted concerning pardoning convicts and certain other questions were examined concerning the constitutional competence of the Presidency.

FEC BANS SOCIAL FUNDS' USE FOR NONPRODUCTIVE INVESTMENTS

LD251916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session this afternoon, the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, adopted a proposal on legislation temporarily prohibiting the allocation of social resources for the financing of noneconomic and nonproductive investments in 1980. The aim of the new legislative proposal is to slow down noneconomic and nonproductive investments and to coordinate them with actual material possibilities and the other aspects of consumption. This refers, above all, to a ban on the construction, extension and purchase of administrative and management buildings and their equipment, as well as of installations and equipment used for representative purposes, for entertainment, culture, arts, physical culture or sports. The legislative proposal calls for other kinds of installations--whose construction is in the final stage--to be completed in 1980.

Installations and equipment needed for primary education, the social protection of hildren, young people, the old and disabled, for the need of elementary health protection, national defense, social self-protection and so on will be exempt from the ban on the use of social resources for noneconomic and nonproductive investments. The proposal will be made to the SFRY Assembly to adopt this legislation by urgent procedure.

The council also discussed the report of the inter-republican Committee for Markets on coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces on the proposed agreement on the implementation of the price policy this year. The debate on the new, altered and complemented text of this agreement in the inter-republican committee will be resumed on 30 January. The council also adopted positions on the admendments submitted by the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly concerning the proposed legislation restricting the use of social resources for the reimbursement of official trips, entertainment, honoraria, intellectual services and research fees.

BULGARIAN-LANGUAGE PAPER CRITICIZES SOFIA YOUTH PAPER'S ARTICLE

ID271028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 26 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Nis, January 26, (TANJUG)--There are about 60 thousand members of Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia who enjoy equal rights as other Yugoslav nations and nationalities. This is said in the Bulgarian newspaper BRATSTVO, issued by the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia, in a comment on the writing of the Bulgarian youth newspaper PLUS.

The author of the article in the high-circulation Sofia newspaper PLUS, Konstantin Popov, informs his readers of an alleged "assimilation" of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia.

BRATSTVO writes that the author failed to produce a single fact to corroborate his claim since, naturally, he could not find any, and that the creation of a false image of Yugoslavia has been responded to with indignation by members of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia. The author of the BRATSTVO newspaper commentary carried today by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA cites the undeniable fact that during the last census in Yugoslavia (1971) members of the Bulgarian nationality freely declared themselves and are registered as being Bulgarians by nationality.

Members of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia enjoy all rights, which means that they the same as all other citizens, participate in self-management and the policy of the (?country) and are (?represented) in all structures of the region, republic and federation. In citing just a tiny but of what the Bulgarian nationality enjoys in Yugoslavia, the BRATSTVO commentary notes that "we can all be proud of being enabled, thanks to the correct national relations policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President Tito, to live and create freely".

The author of the commentary cites facts which speak of the equality of the Bulgarian nationality has been granted in Yugoslavia--13 primary schools with classroom teaching in the Bulgarian language, two secondary schools, text books and reference books in Bulgarian on subjects like national history, literature, arts. The commentator concludes that the presentation of untruths on the position of the Bulgarian nationaility in Yugoslavia as well as the distortion of facts, not only grossly misinforms the Bulgarian youth but is in contradiction with frequently repeated statements by Bulgarian Government (?and) political leaders on the wish of Bulgaria for good-neighbourly relations.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE MEETS; ACTIVITY PROGRAM TO BE ADOPTED

Telegram to Tito

LD240944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At their session today the delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference will adopt a program of the Socialist Alliance's activities concerning the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year term of office of the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. In this connection a decision will also be adopted on modifications in the program objectives and in the SAWPY statute.

Before embarking on the agenda the participants in the session sent the following telegram to Comrade Tito with their best wishes for his earliest recovery:

Dear Comrade Tito, we associate ourselves wholeheartedly with the messages you are receiving daily from within our country and throughout the world expressing the hope that you may recover as soon as possible and work intensively on our future tasks.

We meet today at a Federal Conference session where we will come to an agreement on the implementation of your initiative about collective work and responsibility in our organization. Thus the system of collective decision-making and of even stronger personal and collective responsibility will become a basis of our daily work and activity in the front of Yugoslavia's millions of self-managers.

Today we will also establish a program of our immediate action this year basically orientated toward the daily requirements of working people and citizens and their activity in all areas of social activity. In this regard we are striving particularly to bring about the realization of the agreed policy of economic stabilization and consolidation of social self-protection and national defense, and also further efforts on explaining our foreign policy.

We send you our best wishes and once again most cordially greet you.

Beginning of Session

LD241350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Todo Kurtovic, at which a review was made of activity in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility; and also of the draft document of topical issues concerning the further development and realization of the social role of the Socialist Alliance. A report on the work and program of activity this year was also examined.

Before embarking on the agenda of the session, the delegates of the Federal Conference sent President Tito a telegram expressing the most warm wishes for his rapid recovery.

The Federal Conference confirmed the decision of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference on the election of Zivan Vasiljevic as a member of the Federal Conference Presidium. At the same time, Miroslav Cangalovic was relieved of membership of the Presidium and of the post of president of the Section for Education, Science and Culture, and Physical Culture, at his own request. Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, thanked Comrade Cangalovic for his fruitful and all-round efforts.

The introductory report on the first item of the agenda was delivered by Kolj Siroka. Delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference today also discussed a report on work last year and the work program for this year.

In view of the fact that future directions of activity of this biggest sociopolitical organization are most directly linked with the new method of work, it was decided that discussion on these two points of the agenda be held concurrently.

Explaining these two documents, Petar Rakocevic noted that the fact that the reports had been put on the agenda afforded an opportunity for a critical assessment of the activity of the Federal Conference and of its organs. Moreover, he said, this is one of the essential elements for the consolidation of collective work and responsibility.

Rakocevic's introductory report drew attention to a number of shortcomings in sections' work. There are tendencies whereby the secretariats "replace" the activity of the section as a whole. Although they follow the work of the sections with greater emphasis than before public information media are not adequately monitoring the implementation of what had been agreed. A critical analysis must be made, from the point of view of economies, of the use of social resources, propriety and the rationale for some of the symposia, consultative meetings and "roundtable conferences" jointly sponsored by the sections.

Speaking of the program of activity this year Petar Rakocevic said that it is the result of consultations with the republican and provincial conferences. The program provides primarily for actions and measures regarding a more consistent realization of what had been agreed, and not only for sessions and meetings. In so doing the tasks concerning the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility were taken as the starting point, and so was the SAWP role in the political and especially in the delegate system, and the tasks in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

It was envisaged, said Rakocevic, that the Federal Conference and the Presidium should concentrate mainly on discussing the most important question which by their nature call for joint activity of sociopolitical organizations in order to mobilize the public as extensively as possible on a faster and more consistent implementation of the agreed policy.

Only through a democratic dialog, with the force of argument, within the Socialist Alliance as a front, can the League of Communists confirm its role of an ideo-political leader of the masses, said, among other things, Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The strength of the organization of the League of Communists and of its members is commensurate with the strength of their links with the people with which they live and work and with the extent to which they enjoy their support and trust. The concepts, which can still be encountered, that the present situation and the difficulties which we are facing require the League of Communists to take on specific social business and responsibilities bypassing existing social, political and self-management institutions, are unacceptable. I think that such concepts are an expression of a sectarian attitude and conduct. The present situation draws our attention convincingly to the fact that the matters will be resolved more successfully the more the activity is broad and relies strongly on all social forces and on all working people and citizens.

This is most tellingly testified by the practice of economic stabilization, stressed Culafic, which to a large extent is putting its stamp on the activity of both the League of Communists and of all self-management socialist forces because the fact that the struggle for stabilization reaches every working man, that every individual is embraced by this struggle, and that this involvement is an expression of their own conviction about the need that everyone should take part in this struggle, and provides the guarantee that the results will be favorable.

We can even say that for a long time we have not had such readiness for a well-organized and clearly defined action and to carry on to the end as is the case now in the struggle for economic stabilization.

Having stressed that at this moment economic stabilization is one of the essential bases of our country's unity, Culafic pointed out that attempts are being made to destroy that unity by various means, to sow the seeds of doubt, to slow down the rhythm of our efforts. A number of foreign sources--and there are some domestic ones too--are attempting by means of deliberate and carefully selected misinformation to arouse doubts about our stability, to call forth selfishness and nervousness, and to stimulate feverish consumption.

These and similar phenomena must be spoken about openly. Our working man and citizen must be precisely informed about the real situation, including all our difficulties and weaknesses, our international position and the situation as a whole, about the dangers which threaten us, about our defense capabilities and so forth. Today as always we consider that only the politically well-informed citizen can make his full contribution to the general stability and consciously make his political commitment. It is only through the most open debates on all topical issues and problems that not only full information is ensured but also the participation of citizens in creating and elaborating policy, and this everywhere: in basic and work organizations, in sociopolitical, interest and local communities, in tribunes--that is, in all forms of gathering, agreement-making and activity of the Socialist Alliance. The well-informed and active citizen is the best defense against all forms of sowing discord and disinformation, against disbelief and doubt, against the imposition of others' logic.

At the end of his exposition, Dobroslav Culafic also touched on the worrying international situation, which he said had undergone serious deterioration. The competition between the great powers and blocs and their struggle to expand their spheres of interest aggravates contradictions in individual countries and in entire regions of the world, creating crisis flashpoints.

We must approach with total seriousness, Culafic said inter alia, all these facts, we must analyze them and interpret them in the most frank way possible to all our working people and citizens. Our people showed great political maturity in their reception of latest deterioration of the international situation. They are conscious of the strength of our international position, the true hub of which is the internal stability of our society. They know better than anyone else all our successes and results, as well as all our weaknesses and unsolved problems. On the basis of their own experience they have full trust in the path along which our society is progressing and in its ability to overcome difficulties and problems.

We will continue to insure the independence of our country as before, constantly conducting the policy of nonalinement, which has been our permanent orientation for decades. In this policy lies also the guarantee of our independence and security, our free and independent internal development. This policy has enabled and continues to enable us further to develop broad and fruitful cooperation with nearly all countries and with progressive political forces in the world.

To say today that the Socialist Alliance must commit itself to the struggle to realize the adopted policy, and must conduct broadranging and well-argued debates on concrete issues means--said Kosta Nadj, the first participant in the discussion--carrying out a rapid and successful struggle for stabilization, drawing up a medium-term plan, doing yet more to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Each of these tasks is mutually dependent and to solve one of them means at the same time solving the others. Only a good economic situation conditions a good security situation and general political situation as well.

In addition, added Nadj, it is essential to develop among all our citizens the consciousness that the delegate system is the sole opportunity for the state to manifest itself as an integral part of and the instrument of associated labor. In this sense all-people's defense and social self-protection must also be regarded as an integral part of the social system of socialist self-management. We are clear about this in resolutions, but frequently behave in a fractionalist manner, particularly with regard to our female comrades. It is not necessary to recall, I think, the role which women played in the national liberation struggle, in the struggle upon the experience of which we have elaborated our strategy of the war of an armed people.

Speaking about the experience in applying the principle of collective work and responsibility in the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Rade Galeb pointed to the efforts exerted to ensure that concrete solutions are not reduced only to organizational, cadre and status questions, not to the most general orientations of the development of the political systems. It was clear, Galeb said, that we must direct our efforts to those places in the organization upon which the power of decision-making is, in the nature of things, concentrated, and where the danger is greatest of alienation from the members of the organization who are the sovereign bearers of decisionmaking. In such a context the so-called organizational question becomes an important political question which has a mighty influence on self-management and sociopolitical relations. There are very prominent phenomena of the activities of organs being equated with the activity of the president, which is the basis of leadership tendencies, and of a series of other phenomena which put a brake on the development of self-managing relations, particularly at certain levels of organization, Galeb stressed. The key weakness in the work of the trade unions is therefore the fact that the activity of the basic organization, that is the membership, is replaced by the activity of the executive committee and even more often of the president himself. This is the basis upon which the presidents of the trade union organization participate in various types of collusion in organizations of associated labor.

These groups are not only responsible for usurping decisionmaking and hindering the involvement of working people, but they also prevent the affirmation and realization of the role of sociopolitical organizations in associated labor. Galeb here pointed to mysterious agreements, standpoints and accords, for which it is not known who is making the agreement and taking up the standpoints, upon what mandate and on the basis of which statutory legal authority.

Stressing that the only alternative to such practice is the consistent realization of delegate relations, Galeb said that closely linked with this is the problem of realizing the principles of autonomous functioning of trade unions. In practice various forms of decisionmaking outside constitutional and statutory institutions, in which trade union presidents often participate, hinder such activity. In many cases the presidents of municipal trade union councils are oriented to too great a degree towards these bodies and not towards the true interests and demands of the workers.

Galeb also noted that the 1-year mandate, along with the realization of the principles of deprofessionalization and rotation, represents an effective cure in overcoming these phenomena.

Vasil Grivcev expressed the impression that the struggle against inflation is comprehended insufficiently seriously in some organizations of associated labor and in some municipalities.

It is thought that the struggle for economic stabilization should be waged somewhere higher up in the federation, in the republic.

The two essential segments of our overall policy--socialist self-management and nonalined foreign policy--are constantly stimulating one another and are mutually imbued one with the other, and one cannot develop without the other, said Aleksandar Bakocevic.

Our independent and nonalined foreign policy is directly in the function of the defense of legitimate rights to independent decisionmaking on the paths of internal development, and of protection of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and of every one of its nations and nationalities from danger. It is for this reason that it is constantly finding its confirmation as a powerful factor of our internal unity and stability and as an element of regarding our vision of development. This policy strengthens our certainty and self-confidence in the struggle for the further successful development and construction of the system of socialist self-management.

Going on to speak about our country's international policy, Aleksandar Bakocevic stressed that it is good that the component is increasingly gaining in strength in Socialist Alliance action where the interpretation of the foreign policy situation and our foreign policy stands are concerned; that there are increasingly more live talks, dialogs and discussions; that Socialist Alliance political schools, seminars and other forms of political work in which increasingly great attention is given to foreign policy material are increasing in number. It is particularly important, Bakocevic said, that the focus of the Socialist Alliance's work is increasingly moving into the self-management communities of workers and citizens, into local organizations and basic organizations of associated labor, and that there is increasingly more discussion here of international circumstances and our foreign policy stand.

In the opinion of Ivo Kustrak, there should not only be discussion on promoting delegate decisionmaking in the SFRY Assembly, but particular attention should be devoted to republican decisionmaking in the Federal Executive Council. Here the delegate system is insufficiently developed and should be further developed. I think that we may make the political assessment that weaknesses are in evidence in interrepublican agreement-making, slowness and insufficient effectiveness are evident in the adoption and especially in the realization of social agreements.

Kustrac spoke in addition about the extent in which fulfillment of agricultural topics was present in the proposed work program. Apart from that which was put forward in the program, he advocated the organization of a political discussion on the approach to the elaboration of a medium-term plan in the sphere of agriculture. He cited for this the fact that in the material of one scientific institution, a growth level of only 3.5 percent was planned in the next plan. He called such a growth level wholly unambitious, and too small in relation to possibilities.

After the list of speakers was exhausted, the Federal Conference adopted the program of activity of the Socialist Alliance on promoting collective work, responsibility and introducing the 1-year presidential mandate. The decision was also adopted on amendments and addenda to the program goals and to the statute of the Socialist Alliance, as well as the decision on the complement and number of members of the Presidium of the Federal Conference. Support was also given to the draft document "Topical Questions of Further Development and Realization of the Social Role of the Socialist Alliance." At the conclusion of the session the report was adopted on last year's work by the Federal Conference and its organs, and an orientational program of work for this year was set.

Vice President Siroca's Report

LD241442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative concerning collective work and responsibility and the 1-year term of office of president of the SAWPY Federal Conference implies such deep changes in the further development of our political system of socialist self-management that this must become a matter for our entire society. This is the reason, Kolj Siroka, SAWPY vice-president, said in his introductory report, which makes it indispensable for all organized socialist forces and delegate assemblies and collective organs in our society to concern themselves today with precisely these tasks.

Comrade Tito's initiative, he went on, was unanimously accepted by all our working people and citizens because they saw it as the decisive condition for the further consolidation of our socialist self-management and for overcoming all the obstacles we are encountering in our overall development. Proceeding from the fact that this is our long-term task, the Socialist Alliance must carry on this overall activity with undiminished intensity. Continuing his report Siroka recalled that the involvement of our broadest people's masses has always been crucial regarding our revolution and the implementation of its strategic objectives. Never did the enemies of our country and the external opponents of our system, various disseminators of chauvinism and religious intolerance, or nationalists and liberals and advocates of etatism and centralism manage, nor will they ever manage, to weaken our brotherhood and unity when the masses are in an active position.

This means that in fulfilling the right social substance of this initiative we should always bear in mind our historic orientation that the working people in their organization of associated labor, municipalities, republics and autonomous provinces should fully control the surplus value of their labor and that we should make efforts in this direction so as to establish realistic foundations for the equality of our nations and nationalities.

The major problems ahead of us at present require the complete political unity of everyone, stressed Kolj Siroka. We must grapple with increasingly complex problems stemming from the difficulties existing in the world more resolutely than we have done so far, and we also must come to grips with our own lapses and subjective shortcomings. This means that we must be more responsible and efficient in implementing what we have agreed on, in the struggle for economies in all areas, in the establishment of a higher level of rational economic operations, in the application of the principle of remuneration according to the results of work and in other matters. It is clear to us all, he went on, that economic stabilization is of crucial importance and that is opens up a wider scope for the further development of self-management; it is also clear that we can win the stabilization battle only through a further development of self-management and by pushing our bureaucratic arrogance. In this struggle we must attain complete and unswerving unity.

The very serious and appreciably worsened international situation requires that we should strengthen our internal unity and vigilance in general even more, particularly vis-a-vis various misinformation and attempts to introduce confusion. As a prominent fighter for the policy of nonalinement our country is, he said, in a very salient position in international relations and the entire progressive world expects us resolutely to follow Tito's course of struggle for peace and security, for overcoming bloc rivalry, against intervention and division of the world into spheres of interest. It is clear to us that this position of ours, acknowledged and supported by a major part of present-day mankind, exposes us also to the dangers of assorted outside pressures and even threats. However, we are equally certain, stressed Kolj Siroka, that we will thwart in advance any attempts to threaten our freedom and independence and discourage it with our readiness and ability to defend and further to develop our revolution.

Of course, collective work requires a higher degree of responsibility by Socialist Alliance organs and bodies towards the initiative and demands made by our working people and citizens. They must see the Socialist Alliance as a place from where they will monitor and control the implementation of the adopted policy. We must, he said, rid ourselves more quickly of generic discussions and declarations and open up the broadest possible scope for direct democratic involvement by the people in action. In this connection Kolj Siroka spoke of manifestations of sectarianism towards the people and of a division into believers and atheists. People must be considered, he said, in terms of their attitude towards patriotism, freedom, self-management as a whole, moral qualities which distinguish them and in terms of their attitude towards work. Of course, we are still against all the attempts to abuse religious freedoms for religious intolerance and rivalry, for the revival of chauvinist enemy activity and for attempts to rehabilitate those who in the past were on the side of the enemy. No one, he said, can enjoy immunity for his anti-people's activities. We fight against the enemies of our socialist self-management society and independence in an equal way, whether they be atheists or believers.

Continuing his report, Kolj Siroka spoke of the need to strengthen and assert criticism in our society. In this respect we must rely on the experience of our revolution which always developed the feeling for responsible and democratic criticism. The greatest value of criticism is to size up analytically the path one has covered and on this basis to determine further tasks. In this respect a great contribution had been made by the information media: the development of social control, which we must develop as an internal force of self-management. Everything that is decided on, resolved, assigned and shared in our society must be subject to routine evaluation by our working people and the public and to submission of accounts to the people.

In assessing present activity in the application of Comrade Tito's initiative regarding collective work and responsibility, Kolj Siroka noted that it has been accepted as a key encouragement for the further and more resolute promotion of our political and socio-economic system. However, there have been and there still are specific problems and difficulties. In some quarters it is believed that it is sufficient to adopt appropriate normative and organizational solutions and that subsequently everything will run on its own accord. However, what is involved is profound changes in the very political relations whose protagonist can only be the working people themselves. The changes which we have to carry out, he noted, mean, first and foremost, breaking away from hierarchical relations, individualism, subjectivism and monopolism of narrow groups in political decisionmaking.

We must fight with equal resolve against attempts to extract the action regarding the implementation of the initiative from the totality of socioeconomic and political relations and transform it into an ordinary campaign with which to carry out organizational changes alone. This sort of approach amounts to a completely routine attitude towards initiative and its belittling. Finally, he noted, we are encountering tendencies to slow down the initiative from the procedure point of view to extend deadlines and tasks in connection with it and in so doing to introduce elements of hesitation and nebulosity [rasplinjavanje]. The basic thing is that in every environment and in the system as a whole we should achieve complete consistency, efficiency and up-to-dateness in this entire action, said Kolj Siroka.

Speaking of the need to consolidate responsibility in our society he noted that there are manifestations of personal responsibility being understood as a hierarchical and administrative responsibility. Collective responsibility of the members of the collegiate body must rest on the orientation and responsibility of its every member and of the organ as a whole. The application of the 1-year term of office of the president will, in addition, make possible a more rapid interchangeability of cadres.

In the Socialist Alliance we must acquire the concept that the discharge of a specific political function by every individual is in fact an extension of the self-management function which he discharges in the basic organization of associated labor, in the local community, etc. The return to his previous job implies his higher quality and more involved activity, both in the wider field of sociopolitical work and within his organization.

Kolj Siroka then spoke of changes in the work of the Presidium and of the SAWPY Federal Conference. By adopting the changes in its status the Federal Conference associates itself with republican and provincial conferences which have already done so. As the widest form of coordinating and unifying the actions of republican and provincial SAWP organizations and of the organs and organizations at the federal level, the Federal Conference will continue to be of a broader composition which will make possible an even more resolute application of the delegate system. The conference will elect its president for a period of 1 year, alternately from each republic and province. The number of Presidium members will be reduced somewhat because this will emphasize its role as a collective executive-political organ. In future work it will be important to place additional emphasis on the work of the sections and on all other forms which will involve our working people and citizens to a greater extent.

Presidium Session

LD241456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held today during the break in the proceedings of the Federal Conference. Presidium members adopted the self-management agreement on the foundations of the activity and of the tasks of the Edvard Kardelj Yugoslav Center for the Theory and Practice of Self-Management.

On behalf of the Federal Conference the self-management agreement will be signed by Marin Cetinic, and Dragan Rodic will be the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium delegate in the council of the center.

It was decided that the next session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference be held on 14 February. It will discuss topical tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the policy of economic stabilization.

BRIEFS

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS--Belgrade--Consultations on topical questions of European security and cooperation and on the preparations for the Madrid meeting were held between officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Foreign Ministry on 16 January. The two sides agreed on the need of all OSCE participants to make efforts for successful preparations for the Madrid meeting, to which both sides attach great importance for the promotion of the process of detente and cooperation in Europe. The Danish delegation was led by Bent Haakensen, ambassador in the Danish Foreign Ministry, while the Yugoslav delegation was led by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 80 p 6 AU]

OIL PRODUCTION PLAN--The Ina-Naftaplin of Zagreb plans to produce 3.02 million tons of crude oil this year, or 13,000 tons more than originally planned. It plans to import 1.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas and to produce 73,000 tons of liquid gases. To realize all these plans, the Ina-Naftaplin will invest 3.2 billion dinars for new installations in the oil and natural gas fields. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 Jan 80 p 2 AU]